



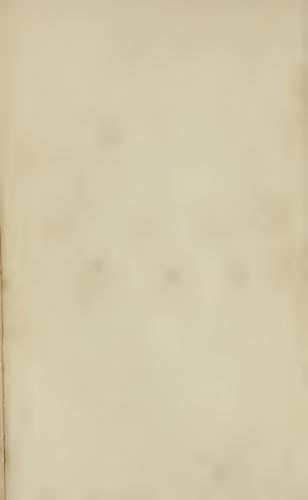


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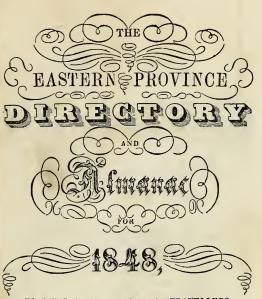
FORMING A HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS
AND VISITERS, AND A COMPANION
FOR THE FARM, DESK, OR COUNTING-HOUSE.

COMPILED BY R. GODLONTON.



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY GODLONTON & WHITE, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.





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AND VISITERS, AND A COMPANION
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BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.



TO THE READER.

In committing this little work to the public, the Compiler wishes it to be understood that he hasbeen influenced by no motives of rivalry. A feeling has been growing for some years past that an "Eastern Province Annual Directory," was a desideratum, and with some diffidence, and under many disadvantages, the attempt is here made to supply what has been thought to be so much wanted.

Without attempting to emulate the excellent work got up annually in Cape Town by Mr. B. J. VAN DE SANDT, the Compiler has aimed at producing a Register of a different character, embracing a "Hand-Book for Travellers and Visiters," as well as a Companion for

the Parlor, the Desk or the Counting house.

Another object has been to bring out prominently, though not altogether exclusively, the actual condition and resources of the Eastern Province, as contradistinguished from those of the Western. The field is wide enough to engage the entire attention of separate laborers, and whose interests it was thought need not clash in their endeavors to condense and bring under public notice the statistics of each division of this undoubtedly fine country.

That this feeling is shared by the excellent Compiler of the Cape of Good Hope Register, the writer has abundant reason to know, and it affords him high satisfaction in having this opportunity of bearing testimony to the generous aid which that gentleman has afforded him in the preparation and progress of the present work. To Lieut. FORSYTH, R.N., Harbour-Master, at the Buffalo Mouth, he is also indebted for the sketch of that

river and roadstead, and for which he begs to tender to that able officer his acknowledgements and thanks.

That a first attempt of this kind should prove defective will not be matter of surprise—without therefore stopping to deprecate what is so unavoidable, the Compiler has only to express his hope that his labour will be found useful to individuals, and promotive in some degree of the general good.

Graham's Town,

1st January, 1847.

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PHENOMENA-1848. ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON.

In the year 1848 there will be four Eclipses of the Sun, two of the Moon, and a Transit of Mercury.

Of these a total Eclipse of the Moon on March 19, and the Transit of Mercury on November 9, will be visible at the Cape.

1. A total Eclipse of the Moon, March 19—20.

h m .
First contact with the Penumbra, March 19, at 7 19.6 pm.] o
First contact with the Penumbra, March 19, at 7 19 6 p m First contact with the shadow 8 29 7 p.m.
First total immersion in the shadow 9 35·2 p.m. 3 Middle of the Eclipse 10 25 8 p.m. 3 Last total immersion in the shadow
Middle of the Eclipse 10 25 8 p.m. }
Last total immersion in the shadow 11 16.4 p m. 8
Last contact with the shadow, March 20, at. 0 21.9 a.m. Last contact with the Penumbra . 1 32.0 a.m.
Last contact with the Penumbra 1 32.0 a.m.
Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 1.601 on the
Northerd Limb.

The first contact with the shadow occurs at 101° from the Northernmost point of the Moon's Limb towards the East: the last contact at 65° towards the West.

3. A total Eclipse of the Moon will take place on September 13, which may be observed in Longitudes West of the Cape Meridian. At the Cape, however, excepting at the first contact with the Penumbra, the Moon will be below the horizon during the progress of the Eclipse.

and the brokens or the market	
h. m.	
First contact with the Penumbra, Sept. 13, at 4 48·3 a. m. First contact with the shadow, 5 45·2 a. m. First total immersion in the shadow, 6 43·5 a. m.	
First contact with the shadow, 5 45.2 a. m.	í
First total immersion in the shadow, 6 43.5 a.m.	á
Middle of the Eclipse, 7 32·9 a m. Last total immersion in the shadow, 8 22·3 a. m. Last contact with the shadow, 9 20·6 a. m. Last contact with the Penumbra. 10 17·5 a. m.	1
Last total immersion in the shadow, 8 22.3 a. m.	1
Last contact with the shadow, 9 20.6 a. m.	1
Last contact with the Penumbra 10 17.5 a. m.	5
Magnitude of the Eclipse, (Moon's diameter = 1) 1 702 on the	e
Southern Limb.	

The first contact with the shadow occurs at 78° from the Northernmost point of the Moon's Limb towards the East; the last contact at 113° towards the West.



PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF	THE CALENDAR FOR THE
YEAR	1848.
Golden Number 6	Dominical Letters B.A.
Epact 25	Roman Indiction 6
Solar Cycle 9	Julian Period 6561
Bolar Cycle	banan renoa 0001
Fixed and Moveat	le Fensis, &c. &c.
Circumcision Jan. 1	Ascen. Day, H. Thurs. June1,
Epiphany, 6	Whit Sunday 11,
Martyrd. of K. Ch. I , 30	Trinity Sunday ,, 18
Septuagesima Sunday Feb. 20	
St. David Mar. 1	
Quinquagesima—	Corpus Christi ,, 22
Shrove Sunday ,, 5	St John Baptist, Mid-
Ash Wednesday, ,, 8	summer Day ,, 24
Quadragesima—1st	Birth of !'rince Alfred
Sunday in Lent ,, 12	Frnest Albert Aug. 6
St. Patrick, 17	Birth of Dow. Queen
AnnunLady Day ,, 25	Adelaide, 13
Palm Sunday April 16	Birth of l'rince Albert ,, 26
Good Friday ,, 21	St. Michael, Mich, D. Sept.29
Easter Sunday ,, 23	Popish Conspiracy Nov. 5
St. George, 23	Birth of Prince of
Btith of Princess Alice . 25	Wales ,, 9
Low Sunday ,, 30	St. Andrew , 30
Birth of Queen Vict. May 24	1st Sunday in Advent Dec. 3
Birth of Princess He-	5t. Thomas ,, 21
lena Augusta Vict. ,, 25	Christmas Day ,, 25
Rogation Sunday ,, 28	St. John the Evangelist ,, 27
D - CTZ: OL II	II-la I
Res. of King Cha. II ,, 29	rioly innecents ,, 28

This is the 361st year since an officer of Bartholomew Diaz' ship leaped on shore at the mouth of the Great Fish River, and named it the Rio p' INFANTA.

The 356th year since the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope by Bartholomew Diaz, the Portuguese Navigator, who called

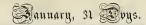
it CABO DAS TORMENTAS.

The 196th Year since the Foundation of the Colony, by Dr. Johan van Riebeek, who was its first Governor.

The 28th year since the arrival of the British Settlers.

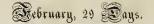
The year 5609 of the Jewish Era, commences September 28, 1848. Ramadân, (Mouth of Abstineuce observed by the Turks) commences on August 1 1848.

The year 1265 of the Mohammedan Era commences Nov. 27, 1848.



Greenwich Mean Time.	Cape Mean Time.
h. m.	h. m.
6, New Moon, 0 7.5	6, New Moon 1 21.4 pm.
12, First Quarter, 23 46.5	13, First Quarter 1 0.5 pm.
20, Full Moon, 0 4.8	20, Full Moon 1 18.7 pm.
27, Last Quarter, 23 58.6	28, Last Quarter 1 12.5 pm.
Managar 19th at 2h a m	Mann's Anomas 27th at Ob a

M	oon's	Perigee, 13th, at 3h.a.m. M	loc	n's	A	pog	gee,	27	th,	ıt 91	ı.a.m	ı
Days of Month	Days of Week		COORDINATION OF THE PERSON OF				sui	v's			Age.	
Daysof	Days or	REMARKABLE DAYS.	R	isg	S	etg	D	ecl.		of of me.	Moon's Age.	
П			Name of Participation of Street, or other Participation of Street, or othe		1					m.		•
1	Sat	Ginamusiaian Cumana	D	. 272.				3.			Days	
	Sun	Circumcision-Supreme	1	55 55		13	23 22	4 59	3 4		$24.6 \\ 25.6$	
	M	Court opened 1828.	i,	56		13		53	4		26.6	ı
	Tu		ű	57		13		48	4		27 6	J
	W		i	58			22	41	5		28.6	l
	Th	Epiphany (Twelth Day.)	4	58			22	34	5			ı
	Frid	Princess Charlotte born 1796.	4	59		14		27	6	20		ı
8	Sat	Battle at Blauwberg 1806.	5	0	7	14	22	20	6	46		ı
9	Sun	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	5	1	7	14	22	12	7	11	3.0	ı
10	M		5	2	7	14	22	3	7	36	4.0	
	Tu		ō	3		14	21	54	8	1	5.0	J
12	W	Hon. Mr. Chetwyn, Captain	15	3	7	14	21	45	8	25	6.0	ı
13	Th	Gibson and Dr Howell sur	5	4		14	21	35	8	48	7.0	
14	Frid	prised on the Kye and killed	5	5		13	21	25	9	10	8.0	ł
	Sat	by Kaffirs.	5		7	13		14	9	32	9.0	
	Sun	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	5	7		13		3	9	53	10.0	l
	M		5	8		13		52			11.0	ı
	Tu	Measles at Cape 1807.	5	9		12		40			12.0	ı
	W	Vaccine Institution establish-		10		12		28			13.0	ı
	Th	ed 1807.	ă	11		12		15			14.0	ı
	Frid		5	12		11			11		15.0	ı
	Sat	Dr. Franklin born 1706.	5	13		11		49			16.0	l
	Sun	3d Sunday after Epiphany.	5	14		10		35			17.0	ı
	M	a	5	15			19	21			18.0	l
	Tu	Conversion of St. Paul.	5	16			19		12		19.0	ı
	W Th	Battle of Aliwal 1846.	5	17 18			18	52			20.0	I
		Between Cuest died 1705	5	19			18	37			21.0	I
	Frid Sat	Peter the Great died 1725.	5	20			18 18	21			22.0	
		King Chas. I. beheaded 1649		21			18	49	13		23.0	I
31			5	22			17	33			24·0 25·0	ı
01	wit		10			U	- 6	00	TO	1 12	200	



Greenwich Mean Time. Cape Mean Time. h. m. h. m. 4, New Moon 13 42'3 | 5, New Moon 2 56'2 am. 11, First Quarter 7 55'9 | 11, First Quarter 9 9.8 pm. 18, Full Moon 15 57'2 | 19, Full Moon 5 11'1 am. 26, Last Quarter 20 21'8 | 27, Last Quarter 9 35'7 am.

Moon's Perigree, 8th, at 2h. a.m. Moon's Apogee, 24th, at 3h. a.m

Days of Month	f Week	sun's						Age.			
Daysof	Days of	REMARKABLE DAYS.	R	isg	Se	etg	De	cl.	Eq. Tin		Moon's Age.
			_		П		dg.	m.	m.	8.	
	1		ħ.	m.	ħ.	m.				st	Days
1	Tu	CIVIL SESSIONS COMMENCE.	5	23	7	4	17	16	13	49	26.0
2			5	24			16	59	13	58	27.0
	Th	Loss of H.M.St. Thunderbolt		25			16		14		28.0
	Frid	on Cape Recife, 1846.	5	26			16	24			29.0
	Sat		5	27	7		16		14	17	0.4
	Sun	King Charles II. died 1587.	5	28			15		14	22	1.4
	M		5	29			15		14	26	2.4
	Tu	D C D I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	5	30			15		14	29	3.4
	W	Dr C. Buchanan died 1815		31			14		14	31	4.4
	Th	H.M. Q. Victoria married to Prince Albert 1840.	15						14	32	
	F. d 2 Sat	Prince Albeit 1840.	Ę	33 34			14 13		14 14	33 33	6.4
	Sun Sun		15	35			13		14	32	
	4 M	St Valentine SirW. Black-	Ľ	36			13		14	31	9.4
	Tu	stone died 1780.	5	37			12		14	28	
	5 W	Stone died 1780.	5	38			12		14		11.4
	Th		5	38			12		14		12.4
		Martin Luther died 1546.	5	39					14		13 4
	9 Sat		5	40			11		14		14.4
	0 Sun	Septuagesima Sunday.	5	41	6		11		14	5	15.4
	1 M		5	42	6	46	10	46	13	59	16.4
2	2 Tu		5	43	6	45	10	25	13	51	17.4
2	3 W		5	44	6	44	10	3	13	44	18.4
2	4 Th	St. Mathias.	5	45	6	43			13		19.4
2	5 Frid		õ	46		42			13		20.4
	6 Sat	Bonaparte escaped from Elba	5	47		41			13		21.4
	7 Sun	[1814.				40			13		22.4
	8 M	Sir H. Pottinger arrived at		49		38			12		23.4
2	9Tu	Graham's Town, 1847.	5	49	6	36	7	49	12	44	24.4

March, 31 Dans.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Greenwich Mean	Time.	Cape Mean Time.
	h. m.	h. m.
5, New Moon	1 17.0	5, New Moon, 2 30.9 pm.
1, First Quarter	16 41.3	12, First Quarter 5 55.2 am.
19, Full Moon	9 10.5	19, Full Moon 10 24.4 pm.
27, Last Quarter	13 18.6	28, Last Quarter 2 32.5 am.

1

31 Frid

Moon's Apogee, 22d, at3h. p.m. Moon' Perigree, 7th, at 2h. a.m. Days of Month ays of Week sun's REMARKABLE DAYS. Decl

2	Q		_						11	me	2
			Γ					m.		8.	
			h.	m.	h.	m.	5	3.	Fa	st	Days
1	W	St. David.	5	50	6	35	7	26	12	32	25.4
2	Th	Rev. J. Wesley died 1791.	5	50	6	34	7	3	12	20	26.4
	Frid	,	5	51	6	33	6	40	12	7	27.4
	Sat		5	52	6	31	6	17	11	54	28.4
5	Sun	Quinquagesima.	5	53	6	30	5	54	11	40	29.4
6	M		5	54	6	29	5	31	11	26	0.9
7	Tu		5	55	6	27	5	7	11	11	1.9
8	W	Ash Wednesday.	5	56	6	26	4	44	10	57	2.9
9	Th		5	57	6	24	4	20	10	41	3.9
10	Frid		5	58	6	23	3	57	10	26	4.0
11	Sat		5	58	6	22	3	33		10	5.9
12	Sun	QuadragesimaIst Sunday	5	59	6	21	3	10	9	53	6.9
13	M	Lent.	5	59	6	20	2	46	9	37	7.9
14	Tu		6	0	6	18	2		9	20	8.9
15	W		6	1	6	17	1	59	9	2	9.9
16	Th		6	2	6	15	1	35	9	45	10.9
	T	0. 10 . 1	0		0		-	3.3	0	0 =	

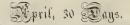
17 Frid St. Patrick. 36 14 27111.9 56 12 0 48 8 10 12.9 18 Sat 19 Sun 2nd Sunday in Lent. 66 9 0 24 52|13.9N Sir I. Newton died, 1727. 76 20 M 7776 0 0 33|14.96 76 21 Tu 0 23 7 15 15 9 76 47 22 W 0 57 16.9 23 Th Kotzebue assassinated, 1809 76 1 11 6 38 17.9 86 4 1 34 20 18.9 24 Frid Queen Elizabeth died 1603. 6 3 1 25 Sat Annunciation .- Lady Day. 96 58 6 1119.9 26 Sun 3rd Sunday in Lent .- Prince 6 1 2 21 106 5 43 20.9 2 27 M George of Cambridge born 6 116 0 45 5 24 21.9 3 1819. 115 8 28 Tu 59 6 22.9 29 W 125 58 3 31 47 23 9 4

125 56 55 30 Th 4 29 24.9

13.5

18

11 25.9



Greenwich Mea	n 1 ime.	Cape Mean 1 ime.
	h. m.	h. m.
3, New Moon	11 1.0	4, New Moon 0 14.9 am.
10, First Quarter	2 49.5	10, First Quarter 4 3.4 pm.
18, Full Moon	2 31.2	18, Full Moon 3 45.1 pm.
26, Last Quarter	2 20.0	26, Last Quarter 3 33.9 pm.

Moon's Perigee, 4th, at 11h. a.m. Moon's Apogee, 18th, at 8h. pm. Sun's	26	, Last	Quarter 2 20.0	2	5, J	⊿a	st G	lua	rter	3	33.	9 pm.
1 Sat All Fools' Day. 6 14 5 53 4 4 13 52 26:9	NE	oon's	Perigee, 4th, at 11h. a.m. M	00	n's	Aj	poge	ee,	18t	h, a	t 81	ı. pm.
1 Sat All Fools' Day. 6 14 5 53 4 4 13 52 26:9	Month	f Week		1							Age.	
A.m.	Days of	Days o	REMARKABLE DAYS.	R	isg	S	etg	D	ecl.			Moon's
2 Snn Sir P. Maitland's Manifesto 15 5 52 5 4 3 34 27 9		Sat	All Fools' Day.				m.		N	F	ast	
4 Tu 5 W causes of the Kaffir War, 6 175 49 5 50 2 59 0.5 6 Th 6 Th 1846	2	Sun	Sir P. Maitland's Manifesto				52	5	4	3	34	27.9
Causes of the Kaffir War, 6 175 48 6 13 2 41 1.5												
6 Th 7 Frid 8 Sat 11 Sat 12 Sat 14 Sat 15 Sat 16 Sat 17 Sat 18 Sat 17 Sat 18 Sat 18 Sat 18 Sat 19 Sun Capture of baggage wagons 5 26 5 34 10 15 0 7 12 Sat 18 Sat 18 Sat 18 Sat 18 Sat 18 Sat 19 Sat 19 Sun Capture of baggage wagons 5 26 5 34 10 15 0 7 12 Sat 28 S												
8 Sat Arrival of Van Riebeek, and 6 19 5 44 7 21 1 49 4 5 found. of Colony in 1632. io 20 5 43 7 43 1 33 5 5 5 11 17 u BRITISH SETTLERS arrived. io 215 42 8 5 1 16 6 7 5 foundeddis. of Albany 1820. io 215 42 8 5 1 16 6 7 5 12 W Dr. E Young (author of the 6 22 5 39 8 49 0 44 8 5 13 Th Sight Thoughts) died 1767. io 23 5 38 9 11 0 28 9 5 15 16 5 34 16			1846.	ŝ	18	5		6	36	2		2.5
Sun Found. of Colony in 1652,												
10 M												
11 Tu												
12 W Dr. E Young (author of the 6 22 5 39 8 49 0 44 8 5 Night Thoughts) died 1767 6 23 5 38 9 11 0 28 9 5 14 14 Frid												
13 Th 14 Frid 15 Sat 16 Sun Palm Sunday. 6 245 38 9 11 0 28 9.5 15 Sat 16 Sun Palm Sunday. 6 255 35 9 54 0 2 11.5 17 M												
14 Frid			Night Thoughts) died 1767.	6								
15 Sat 16 Sun Palm Sunday.			, , ,		24	5	36	9	32	0	13	10.5
16 Sun Palm Sunday. 6 26 5 34 10 15 0 17 12 5	1											,
17 M												
18 Tu by the Kaffirs at Burn's 6 275 31 0 57 0 45 14 5 19 W Hill, 1346. 6 28 5 30 11 18 0 59 15 5 20 Th 6 28 5 29 11 38 1 12 16 5 21 Frid Good Friday. 6 29 5 28 11 59 25 17 5 22 Sat Martial Law proclaimed 1846 30 5 27 12 19 37 18 5 23 San Easter Sunday. - 't. George 6 31 5 26 12 39 49 19 5				9~								
19 W Hill, 1346. 5 28 5 30 11 18 0 59 15 5			Capture of baggage wagons	6								
20 Th												
21 Frid Good Friday. 6 29 5 28 11 59 1 25 17.5 22 Sat Martial Law proclaimed 1846 6 30 5 27 12 19 1 37 18.5 23 Sun Easter Sunday.— 't. George. 6 31 5 26 12 39 1 49 19.5												
23 Sun Easter Sunday 5t. George. 6 31 5 26 12 39 1 49 19 5			Good Friday.	6	29	5			59	1		
	2	2 Sat										
24 M Sir H Youngar. at Gra. T '47 6 31 5 25 12 59 2 6 20 5			Sir H Youngar. at Gra. T'47	6								
25 Tu Princess Alice Maude Mary 6 32 5 24 13 18 2 11 21 5 born 1843.—Com. J D.Nor- 6 33 5 23 13 38 2 21 22 5												
26 W born 1843.—Com. J D.Nor- 6 33 5 23 13 38 2 21 22 5 den shot by Kaffirs at Buffa- 6 33 5 23 13 57 2 31 23 5												
28 Frid lo Kloof, 1846. 6 34 5 20 14 16 2 40 24 5				6								
29 Sat 6 35 5 19 14 34 2 49 25 5			10 121001, 10 101									
30 Sun Low Sunday.—St. Steph. Ch. 6 36 5 18 14 53 2 57 26 5	3	Sun	Low Sunday St. Steph. Ch.	6								

May, 31 Days-

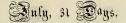
Greenwich 1	Mean Time.	Cape Mean 1	ime.
	h. m.		h. m
2, New Moon	19 14.8	3, New Moon	8 28.7 am.
9, First Quarter	14 56.6	10, First Quarter	4 10.5 am.
17, Full Moon	18 41.6	18, Full Moon	7 55.5 am.
25, Last Quarter	11 46.7	26, Last Quarter	1 0.6 am.
Moon's Perigee,	2d, at 10h.pm.	Moon's Apogce, 16	th, atlh. am.
_	Moon's Perigee,	31st, at 7h. am.	

Moon's Perigee, 31st, at 7h. am.									
Days of Month	Days of Week		CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE PA			sul	v's		Moon's Age
of.	of	REMARKABLE DAYS.				1		1	w.
ys	y s	244444	R	isg	Setg	D	ecl	Eq. of	lo lo
Da	Da					1		Time	Mo
_			-						
							m.		
					h.m.		N	Slow	
	M	Crim. Sess. Cape Town.		36		15	11		27.5
	Tu	Colonel Somerset marched		37		15	29		28.5
	W	from Graham's Town to McLuckies.—Col. Richard-		38 39		15 16	47		
	Frid	son retreats from Beka 1846.		40		16	21		
	Sat	son retreats from Beaa1646.	i	40		16	38		
	Sun		ß	41		16	55		
	M	Prince of Orange at the Cape	6	42		17	11		
	Tu	1838.	6	43		17	27		
	W	1000.	6	43		17	43		
	Th		3	44			58		
12	Frid		6	45	5 7	18	13	3 52	9.2
	Sat		6	46			28		10.2
	Sun	-	3	46		18	43		11.2
	M	Civil Sessions commence.	3	47		18	57		12.2
	Tu	Circuit Courts established by		48		19	11		13.2
	W	Lord Caledon, 1811.	6	48		19	25		14.2
	Th		6	49		19	38		15.2
	Frid		6	50		19	51		16.2
	Sat	41 wagons captured by the		50		20	3		17.2
	Sun	Kaffirs at Trompetters 1846	6	51 52		20 20	16 27		18·2 19·2
	Tu		6	52		20	39		20.2
	W .	Her Maj's. Birth Day 1819.		53		20	50		21.2
	Th	Princess Helena Augusta Vic-		54		21			22.2
	Frid	toria, born 1846.	6	54		21	11		23.2
	Sat	13101	6	55		21	21		24.2
	Sun	Rogation Sunday-Fort Ped-		56		21	31		25.2
	M	die attacked by Kaffirs 1846		56		21	41		26.2
30	Tu		6	57		21	50		27.2
31	W		6	57		21	58		28.2



Greenwich M	ean Time.	Cape Mean Time.
	h. m.	h. m.
1, New Moon	2 29.7	1, New Moon 3 53.6 pm.
8, First Quarter	5 15.7	8, First Quarter 6 29.6 pm.
16, Full Moon	8 58.2	16, Full Moon 10 12:1 pm.
23, Last Quarter	18 27.3	24, Last Quarter 7 41.2 am.
30, New Moon	10 18.9	30, New Moon 11 32.8 pm.
Moon's Apogee, I2th,	at Noon.	Moon's Perigee, 28th, at 8h, am.

- 1		0-1 0-2	-p-80-,,			-	_ <	, ,			
	Days of Month	Week					5	SAN	's		Moon's Age.
	J. J.	jo	REMARKABLE DAYS.							5	20
	78.0	S	RESIARRABLE DATS.	R	isg	S	of or	D	ecl.	Eq. o	e j
)a3	Days of		-	5	Ĭ~	· · s	1		Time	100
		1-4		_		_				- 11110	-
								do.	. m.	m. 8	
				ħ.	m.	h.	m.		N	Slow	
	1	Th	Ascens. Day Holy Thurs.	6	59	4	57	22	6		29.2
		Frid		6	59		57		14		
		Sat	Corpus Christi	6	59	4		22	22		
		Sun	•	7	0	4	56	22	29	2 (2.9
	5	M		7	-1	4	56	22	36	1 49	3.9
	6	Tu		7	1	4	56		42	1 39	4.9
	7	W		7		4	55		48		5.9
	8	Th	Battle of the Gwanga and de-	7		4	55		53		6.9
	9	Frid	feat of Kaffirs by Colonel	7	3	4	55		58	1 5	7.9
	10	Sat	Somerset, 1846.	7		4	55		3		8.9
	11	Sun	Whit Sunday.	7		4	55			0 41	
	12	M		7		4	55		11		10.9
	13	Tu		7		4	55		15		11.9
	14	W		7	5		55		18		12.9
	15	Th		7			55			0Fst8	
	16	Frid		7			55		22		14.9
	17	Sat		7			56		24		15.9
		Sun	Trinity & unday Battle of	7		4	56		26		16.9
		M	Waterloo 1815.	7		4	56		27		17.9
		Tu	Her Majesty's Accession 1837	7	6	4	56		27		18.9
		W		7	7	4	56	23	27		19.9
		Th	Corpus Christi.	7	7	4	57	23	27		20.9
		Fri		7	7	4	57	23	26		21.9
		Sat	St. John the Baptist.	7	7		57		25		22.9
		Sun	1st sunday after Trinity.	7	7		57		24		53.9
	26			7	7		58		22		24.9
		Tu		7		4	58		20		25.9
		W	H.M. Coronation, 1838.	7			58		17		26.9
		Th	St. Peter the Apostle.	7	8		59		14		27.9
	30	Frid	Shooting season ends.	7	8	4	59	23	10	3 18	28.9



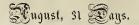
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6	Freenwich Mean T	ime	•		Cape Mean	Tin	ne.		
		h.	m.			h.	m.		
7.	First Quarter,	21	30.0	8,	First Quarter	10	43.9	am.	
5,	Full Moon,	21	20.7	16,	Full Moon	10	34.6	am	
2.	Last Quarter,	23	27.7	23,	Last Quarter	0	41.6	pm	
	27 27			1 00	3" 3"	_			

 29, New Moon,
 19 25 1
 30, New Moon
 8 39 0 am

 Moon's Apogee,
 10th, at 4h. a.m.
 Moon's Perigee, 25th, at 6h. a.m.

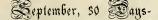
I d		rpogeo, roth, at rintain.	_			_	_		,			C
Days of Month	Week					S	UN	's		ļ	· ·	ı
Mc			_		_	_				_	Moon's Age.	ı
of	Jo	REMARKABLE DAYS.		1						- 1	, s	ľ
S	20		Ri	sg	Se	to	De	cl.	Eq.	of	ono	ł
)aï	Days			8					Tin		Ιo	ı
二			_		_						F	ı
Ш						-	da.	m.	dg.	m.		ı
			ħ	m	ħ	m	N		Fa		Days	ı
1	Sat	Montagu Bridge op. 1844	7	8		59	23	6	3	30	0.6	ı
2	Sun	2d Sunday after Trinity	7	8	5	0	23	2	3	41	1.6	ł
	M	3 0	7	8		0	22	57	3	53	26	l
4	Tu	Independence of the U.S.	7	7	5	1	22	52	4	4	3.6	ĺ
5	W	declared, 1776	7		5	1	22	47	4	14	4.6	ı
6	Th	ir Lowry's pass op. 1830	7	7	5	2	22	41	4	24	5.6	ì
7	Frid	Somerset Hospital op, 1818	7	7	5	3	22	34	4	34	6.6	ł
8	Sat		7	6	5	3	22	28	4	44	7.6	ı
9	Sun	3d Sunday after Trinity	7		5	4	22	21	4	53	8.6	1
10	M	Calvin born, 1509	7		5	4	22	13	5	1	9.6	1
11	Tu		7	5	5	5	22	5	5	9	10.6	1
12	W	Commissioners of Inquiry ar-	-17	5	5	6	21	57	5	17	11.6	l
13	Th	rived, 1823	7	5	5	€	21	48	5	24	12.6	I
14	Frid		7	4	5	7	21	39	5	31	13.6	1
15	Sat	Criminal sessions, Cape Town	17	4	15	7	21	30	5	37	14.6	١
16	Sun	4th Sunday ofter Trinity	7	4	15	8	21	20	5	43	15.6	ı
17	7 M		7	:	3 5	ç	21	10	5	48	3 16.6	ł
18	3 Tu		7	:	3 5	(20	59	5	58	3 17.6	ı
19	9 W	Princess Augusta Caroline o	f 7		2 5		20	45	5	57	18.6	,
20	Th	Cambridge born, 1822	7	- 5	2 5	10	20	3	7 6	(19.6	,
2	1 Frid		7		1 5		1 20	2	6 6	4	1 20.6	,
	2 Sat		7		1 5		2 20	14	1 6	(6 21.6	;
2:	3 Sun	5th Sunday after Trinity	7		5		2 20		2 6	8	8 22.€	,
2	4 M		6		9 5		3 19	4	9 6	10	0 23.6	;
	5 Tu	St James the Apostle-Marc	h6		9 5		4 19	3	7 6	1	1 24.6	;
2	6 W	of troops on Amatola, 184			8 5		4 19	2	3 6		1 25.6	
2	7 Th	Duty on Almanacs repeale	d 6		7 5		5 19	1	0 6	1	1 26.6	3
	8 Frid	in England	6		7 5		6 18				0 27 6	
2	9 Sat	*	6		6 5		6 18		2 6	. :	8 28.6	3
	0 Sun	6th Sunday after Trinity	6		5 5		7 18				6 0.2	
3	1 M	1	16	5	4 5	1	8 18	1	3 6		4 1 2	2



	Greenwich Mean	Tim	Cape Mean Time.								
		h.	m.	h. m.							
6,	First Quarter	4	56.6	7, First Quarter 4 10.5 am.							
14,	Full Moon	8	16.2	14, Full Moon 9 30.1 pm.							
21,	Last Quarter	4	7.7	21, Last Quarter 5 21.6 pm.							
28,	New Moon	7	1.0	28, New Moon 8 14.9 pm.							

Moon's Apogee, 6th, at 11h. p.m. Moon's Perigee, 19th, at 7h. am.

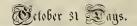
Month	Week					sui	ı's		Age
Days of Month	Days of	REMARKABLE DAYS.	Risg Setg			D	ecl	Eq. of	Moon's Age
3	W Th	Civil sessions commence	h 6 6	m 54 53 52	5 18 5 19 5 20	17 17 17 17	.m. N 58 42 27	Fast 6 1 5 57 5 52	Days 2.2 3.2 4.2
5 6 7 8	Frid Sat Sun M Tu	7th Sunday ofter Trinity— Prince Alfred Ernst Albert b. 1844	6	51 50 49 48 47	5 22 5 22 5 23 5 23	16 16 16 16	11 54 38 21 4	5 41 5 35 5 28 5 21	8·2 9·2
10 11 12 13	W Th Frid Sat Sun M	Greenwich Observatory foun- ded, 1657 8th Sunday after Trinity— Dowager Queen Adelaide	6 6 6	46 45 44 43 42 41	5 25 5 26 5 26 5 27		47 29 12 54 35 17	5 4 4 55 4 45 4 34	10·2 11·2 12·2 13·2 14·2 15·2
15 16 17 18	Tu W Th Frid Sat	born, 1437. Duchess of Kent b. 1786 St, Helena discovered, 1502 R. George sunk, 600 pcrished	6 6 6	40 39 38 36 35	5 29 5 29 5 30 5 31	13 13 13 13 13	58 39 20 1	4 12 4 0 3 47 3 34	16·2 17·2 18·2 19·2 20·2
20 21 22 23	Sun M Tu W	9th Sunday ofter Trinity St. Bartholomew	666666	34 33 32 31 30	5 32 5 33 5 34 5 34	12 12 11 11 11	22 2 41 21 1	3 6 2 52 2 37 2 22	21·2 22·2 23·2 24·2 25·2
25 26 27 28	Prid Sat Sun M Tu	[W. Herschell d, 1822. Prince Albert b 1819. Sir 10th Sunday after Trinity	6 6 6 6	28 27 26 24 23	5 35 5 36 5 37 5 37	10 10 9 9	40 19 58 37 15	1 50 1 33 1 17	26·2 27·2 28·2 29·2 0·7
	W Th	St. John the Baptist beheaded.	6	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \\ 20 \end{array}$			$\frac{54}{32}$	0 24	1·7 2·7



Greenwich Mean Time. Cape Mean Time. h. m. h. m. 5, First Quarter 8 43.2 | 5, First Quarter 9 57.1 pm. 11, Full Moon 18 18.1 | 13, Full Moon 7 32.0 am.

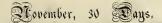
19, Last Quarter 9 57.6 19, Last Quarter 11 11.5 pm. 26, New Moon 21 35.2 27, New Moon 10 49.1 am.

Moon's Apogee, 3rd, at 6h. p.m. Moon's Perigee, 15th, at 4h.p.m Week Days of Month sun's Days of REMARKABLE DAYS. Risg Setg Decl. Eq. of Time. dg.m. m. s 27 /2 N Slow Davs m 1 Frid Capt, Marryat's code of sig. 6 16 5 41 8 100 13 3.7 int, at the Cape. 2 Sat 18 5 7 490 32 41 4.7 11th Sunday after Trinity 1(5 42 27) 3 un 51 5.7 4 M 15 43 7 41 6.7 11 5 14 5 43 5 Tu 6 421 30 6 W 13 5 43 6 201 8.7 50 5 57 2 7 Th 44 10 9.7 5 35 2 8 Frid Nativity of the Elessed Vir-6 16 5 45 31110.7 12 2 ٤ 46 5 9 Sat gin Mary 51111.7 10 Sun 12th Sunday after Trinity 6 5 47 4 493 12 12 7 ir H. SMITH appointed Go- 6 6 3 11 M 47 4 26 3 33 13.7 12 Tu vernor, &c 1847. 6 48 4 33 4 54 14.7 6 3 5 13 W 49 3 414 15 15 7 14 Th 6 ذأذ 49 3 17 4 36 16 7 6 5 2 15 Frid [English, 1795 6 50 544 57 17.7 16 Sat 59 5 50 Cape first taken by the 5 315 18 18 7 51 17 Sun 13th Sunday after Trinity :7 5 2 8 3 40 19.7 5 18 M 56 5 45 3 1 20.7 52 1 19 Tu 54 5 53 1 216 22 21.7 20 W 0 586 43 22.7 13 5 53 21 Th St. Matthew the Apostle 53 5 53 0 35 7 4 23.7 22 Frid 52 5 54 0 117 25 24.7 S 23 Sat. 51 > 54 0 12 7 45 25.7 24 5un 14th Sunday after Trinity 48 5 55 0 368 6 26.7 5 28 M Commercial Ex. foun. 1819 5 46 5 57 0 598 26 27.7 36 Tu St. Cyprian 45 5 58 1 228 47 28.7 27 W 43 5 58 1 469 0.1 28 Th 42 5 59 2 99 26 1.1 29 Frid St. Michael 406 0 2 33 9 46 2:1 30 Sat 2 56 10 3.1 5 39 6 1



* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	11020	I IIIM MOOI!	
Greenwich Mean	Time.	Cape Mean	Time.
	h. m.		h. m
5, First Quarter	2 0.	7 5, First Quarte	er 3 14.6 pm.
12, Full Moon	3 55.	7 12, Full Moon	5 9.6 pm.
18, Last Quarter	18 27	5 19, Last Quarte	r 7 41.4 am.
26, New Moon	14 46	3 27, New Moon	4 0.2 am.
Moon's Apogee, 1st, a	t 11h am	. Moon's Perigee, 1	3th, at8h. pm.
Moo	n's Anog	ee 28th at 9h nm	

Mo	on's .	Moon's Apogee, 28th						l ot.	n, a	ton	. pm.
Days of Month	Days of Week	REMARKABLE DAYS.	Risg Setg I					's	of ne.	Moon's Age.	
3 4		15th Sunday after Trinity— S. A. College opened 1829		m 38 37 35 34 32	6 6 6	m 2 2 3 3 4	dg. S 3 4 4 4 4	19 43 6 29	10 10 10	s. ow 24 43 2 20 38	Days 4·1 5·1 6·1 7·1 8·1
6 7 8 9 10	Frid Sat Sun M Tu W	Gth Sunday ofter Trinity	55555555	31 30 28 27 2. 24 23	6 6 6 6	5 6 7 8 9 9		15 38 1 24 47 10	11	55 12 29 45 1	9·1 10·1 11· 12·1 13·1 14·1
13 14 15 16 17	Frid Sat Sun M Tu	Steamer Enterprize at the Cape, 1825 17th Sun. after Trin.—Pon. ar. at St. Hel. 1815.	5 5 5 5 5	?2 21 20 18	6 6 6	10 11 15 13 14	7 8 8 9 9	55 17 39 1 24	13 13 14 14 14	45 59 13 25 37	15·1 16·1 17·1 18·1 19·1 20·1
19 20 21 22 23	W Th Frid Sat Sun M	Battle of Trafalgar 1805 18th Sunday after Trinity	5 5 5 5	16 14 13 12 1: 10	6 6 6 6	16 17 18 19	9 10 10 10 31 31	7 29 50 11 33	14 15 15 15 15 15	0 10 19 28 36	21·1 22·1 23·1 24·1 25·1 26·1
25 26 27 28 29	Tu W Th Frid Sat Sun M	Macomo arrived at Grah's. T. St. Crispin 8t, §imon and St. Jude 19th Sunday ofter Trinity Defeat of Kaffirs at Chechaba	5 5 5 5 5 5 5	8 7 6 5	6 6 6 6 6 6	21 21 22 23 24	11 12 12 12 13 13	14 35 55 15 35	15 15 15 16 16 16	50	2.4
	Tu		5		6	26			16	15	



Greenwich Mean Time. Cape Mean Time. ħ. m. h. m. 3, First Quarter 18 2.9 4. First Quarter 7 16.8 am. 10, Full Moon 13 35.1 11, Full Moon 2 49.0 am. 17, Last Quarter 6 46.6 17, Last Quarter 8 0.5 pm. 25, New Moon 9 29.7 25, New Moon 10 43.6 pm.

4 44 6 53 21 34 11

4 44 6 54 21 44 11

22 3.6

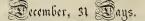
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4.6

29 W

30 Th

St. Andrew the Apostle



Greenwich Mean Time. Cape Mean Time. h. m.h. m. 3, First Quarter 8 5.8 3, First Quarter 9 19.7 pm. 9, Full Moon 23 43.9 10, Full Moon 0 57.8 pm. 16, Last Quarter 23 13.1 17, Last Quarter 0 27.0 pm. 25, New Moon 4 21.8 25, New Moon, 5 35.7 pm.

Moon' Perigee, 9th, at 7h. p.m. Moon's Apogee, 22d, at 7h. p.m.

-	34	terigee, sen, at 7 in print			_	-I	3	,			· p.m.
Days of Month	Week					5	UN	S			e,
Mo	🔰										Moon's Age.
£,	٠-		П								S
S	Days of	REMARKABLE DAYS.	D	·	0	. 4	n	1	E.	- 6	, a
ay	ay		r	isg	2	etg	D	eci.			00
	А								11	nc.	Z
			П				.7	. m.	_		
			h	m	7.			 S		s. ow	D
1	F: 3	Shooting googen commones				m 55		53		37	Days
	Sat	Shooting season commences in this Colony.	1	44		56			10	14	5.6
						57		10			6.6
	Sun	ist sunday in Advent Mau-		44		57	22			50	7.6
	M	ritius capitulated, 1810.—				58		19		25	8.6
	Tu	Earthquake at the Cape,		44		58		26		1	9.6
	W	1809.	4	44			22	33		35	0.6
	Th		1	44			22	40		9	1.6
	Frid		4	44			22	47			:2.6
	Sat		4	44			22	53			13.6
	Sun	2d sunday in Advent.	4	45			22	58			4.6
	M		1	45			23	3		21	5.6
	Tu		4	45			23		5		16.6
	W		4	4.			23	12		25	7.6
	Th		1	45			23	15			18.6
	Frid	Isaac Walton died, 1633.	1	46			23	18			9.6
	Sat		4	46			23	21			50.6
17	Sun	3d sunday in Advent.	-1	46			23	23		28	21.6
18	M		4	47			23	25			22.6
19	Tu		4	47			23	26		29	53.6
	W		4	47			23	27			24.6
2:	Th	St Thomas the Apostle.	4	48			23	27	l	29	25.6
22	Frid	[America, 1814.	1	48	7	10	23	27	0	59	26.6
23	Sat	Peace between England and	4	49	7	10	23	27	0	29	27.6
24	Sun	4th sunday in Advent.	1	50		11	23	26	0F	st 1	18.6
	M	CHRISTMAS DAY-I. Newton	4	50	7	11	23	24	0	3	29.6
	Tu	st. Stephen. [born, 1642	4	51	7	11	23	22		1	0.8
	W		4	52		12	23	20	1	31	1.8
	Th	Holy Innocents	4	52			23	17		1	2.8
	Frid		.1	53		12	23	13	2	30	3.8
	Sat		1	54			23		2	59	4.8
		St. Silvester.	1	51			23		3	28	5.8
			_	-	_				-		

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES,-1848.

Visible at the Cape of Good Hope.

		Em						Em			
Sat.	Day of	or		e M		π. 1.	Day of Month	or		e Me	
ů.	Month	In		Time	e. '	ï.		Im	. '	Lime	
			H.	м.	s.		1		H	м.	s.
1	Jan. 4	In	16	37	3:		April 2	Em	6	48	19
- 1		En	15	13	48		9	- 1	8	43	48
	15	-	9	42	27		16	- 1	10	39	17
	20	-	17	8	16		25		7	3	36
	22	-	10	36	57	5	6	- 1	10	56	23
	29	-	13	31	36		24	-	5	25	21
- 10	31		8	0	15	3	20	Em	5	36	57
2	1	1m	8	54	0		27 27	lm	6	14	54
		En-	14	20	26	4	4	Em	9	37	23 38
	15	-	16	57	19	*2	21	lm Em	9	8 5	42
0	26	-	1	52	14 24		21	Em	9		42
3	3 28	Im	14	19 56	37	-	May 2	Em	8	59	4
4		En	14	13	2	. '	11	Eil	5	23	24
	20	EII	1.2	10		1	18		7	18	47
_	Feb. 5	Em	15	25	23		25		9	14	3
-	7	Em	9	55	5	2	1	_	8	0	40
	14		11	50	2	٦	26		5	3	14
	21	_	13	45	6	3		lm	10	15	19
	23	_	8	13	54	_					
2		_	11	29	4	1	June 3	Em	5	38	8
Ĩ	8		14	5	51	1	10	_	7	33	20
	27	_	8	37	38		26	-	5	52	16
5		_	9	30	59	á	. 2	-	7	37	58
	8	-	13	31	45	3	2	-	5	40	4
	15	-	14	15	53	4	27	lm	5	23	7
4	14	-	8	23	40	-					
_						1	September 29	Im	17	19	4
1	Mar. 1	Em	10	9	6	-					
	8		12	4	23	2		Im	16	23	9
	10	-	6	33	10	4	22	Em	16	2	9
	17	-	8	28	31	1-					
	24		10	23	56	1		Im	15	42	25
	31		12	19	٤3	L	30		15	50	2
2			11	14	4	2	12	lm	16	0	43
	30		8	20	32	1	Desember C	-	10	11	0.7
5			6	15	1 50	1	December 9		12	11	27
		Em	9	33 15	50 6		23		15	4 57	35 45
	22	lm	10	10	0	1			13	4	26
		1				1 1	14		15	40	14
						18			13	10	59
	1					1	12		13	35	28
		1				14			11	18	54
	1		1			1	28		16	3	30
		1	1			•					

WEATHER TABLE.

The following table, constructed npon philosophical considerations of the alterations of the sun and moon, in their several positions respecting the earth, and confirmed by experience of many years' actual observation furnishes the observer, without farther trouble, with the knowledge of what kind of weather there is the greatest probability of succeeding, and that so near the truth, that in very few instances it will be found to fail:—

	SUMMER.	Winter.
If it be new or full		
moon, or the moon en-		
tering into the first or		i i
last quarter, at 12 noon		
or between 12 and 2,		Cold wind and rain
2 and 4, afternoon	Changeable	Fair and mild
4 6, evening	Fair	Fair
6 8, do.	Fair, if wind at N.W.	Fair, if wind at N.
	Rainy, if at S or S.W	Rain, if at S.
810 do.	Ditto	Ditto
10 12, night	Fair	Fair
12 2, morning	Ditto	Ditto
2 4, do.	Cold with frequent	Stormy
4 6, do.	Rain [showers	Rain and wind
6 8, do.	Wind and rain	Stormy weather
8 10, do.	Changeable	Cold rain
10 12, noon	Frequent showers	Cold with high wind

Chances of a change of Weather.

New Moon	6 to	1	a change.
Full Moon	5 to	1	ditto
First Quarter	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to	1	ditto
Last Quarter	2 to	1	ditto

The change seldom happens on the same day as the lunar point,
—sometimes before and sometimes after it.

The nearer the change to midnight the greater chance of fair weather.

POST OFFICE.

Letters are sent through the Colony at a uniform rate of 4d. per half ounce if prepaid; or 6d. per half ounce if unpaid. The Mails arrive at the undermentioned Post Stations at the hours stated against them.

Wednesdays & Sundays,

Thursdays & Mondays;

do.

at 10

at 7

at 10

at 2

at 7 0 p m.

0 p.m.

0 a.m.

0 a.m.

0 pm.

The Mails for the following places are despatched from

Sundays,

on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 5, P.M.

Sidbury,

George,

Uitenhage, Port Elizabeth.

Plettenberg's Bay, ...

GELAHAM'S TOWN arrive Tuesdays & Saturdays,

Mossel Bay,	We nesdays & Saturdays,		7	0 a.m.
Swellendam,	Fridays & Tuesdays,	at	3	0 p.m.
Port Beaufort,	Wednesdays,	af	t noo	n.
Caledon,	Saturdays & Wednesdays,	at	2	0 a.m.
Somerset (West)	do. do.	at	8	0 a m.
Cape Town,	do. do.	at	1	0 pm
Bathurst, Tuesday only,	at 3 p.m., arrives Wednes	day.	, at !	91 am.
The INLAND MAILS	are despatched from the	Ğ	ener	al Post
Office, Cape Town, on	Mondays and Thursi	AY	s.	
Those for the followin	g places are despatched from	om	Cap	e Town
at 5 pm.	•			
	e Mondays & Thursdays,	at	10	0 p m.
Caledon,	Tuesdays & Fridays,	at	4	0 a.m.
Swellendam,	do. do.	at	3	0 p.m.
Mossel Bay,	Wednesdays & Saturdays	S.	7	0 a.m.
George,	do. do.		11	0 а.ш.
Plettenberg's Bay,	Sundays,	at	2	0 p.m.
Port Elizabeth,	Thursdays & Sundays,	at	midr	night.
Do. (via Uitenhage),	Mondays & Fridays,	at	6	0 p m.
Uitenhage,	Thursdays and Sundays,	at	11	0 p.m.
Sidbury,	Fridays and Mondays,	at		0 a.m.
Graham's Town,	do. do.	at	1	0 p.m.
Bathurst,	Wednesdays,	at		0 a.m.
Fort Beaufort,	do.	at		0 p.m.
Somerset (East)	do.	at		0 a.m.
Cradock,	do.	at	6	0 p.m.
Beaufort,	Sundays,	at	mie	dnight.
Graaff-Reinet,	Mondays,	at	mic	dnight.
Colesberg,	Tuesdays,	at	mie	dnight.
Stellenbosch,	Thursdays,	at	10	0'p.m.
Paarl,	Fridays,	at		0 a.m.
	c *			· willi

at 3 30 a.m.

.. Fridays,

Wellington,

Tulbagh, do.	at	9	0 a.m.
Worcester, do.	at	3	30 p.m.
Clanwilliam, Saturdays,	at		0 a m.
The Mails for the following places are despair	ched	fro	m Cape
Town on Thursdays at Noon.			
Malmesbury, arrive Thursdays,	at	7	0 p.m.
Post from Malmesbury Post from Malmesbury Wednesday,	at	8	0 a.m.
arrives in Cape Town, j			
On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at			
Simon's Town,—arrive on the same days, Post from 's imon's Town arrives in Cape Town	at	To	m.
Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 2 p m.	, 011	10	esuays,
Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 2 pm.			
GOVERNORS OF THE COLOR	NT W.		
Under the British Government. J. H. Craig	1 et	Sant	1705
Earl of Macartney			
Sir Francis Dundas (LieutGovernor)			
Sir George Young	18th	Dec	1799
Sir Francis Dundas (LieutGovernor)	20th	Apr	il 1801
Under the Batarian Government			
Jan Willem Janssens	1st	Mai	. 1803
Under the British Government.			
Sir David Baird	10th	Jan	. 1806
Hon H. G. Grey (LieutGovernor)	17th	Jan	. 1807
Du Pre, Earl of Caledon	22d	May	7, 1807
Hon. H. G. Grey (Lieut-Governor)	5th	July	7, 1811
Sir John Francis Cradock	oth	ep	t. 1811
Hon. Robert Meade (LieutGovernor)	Cth	Ame	31 1014
Lord Charles Henry Somerset	13+h	Lan	1890
J. J. Charles Henry Somerset	lst	Dec	1821
Lord (harles Henry Somerset	8th	Fel	1826
Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole	9th	Sep	t. 1828
LtCol. T. F. Wade (Acting)	10th	Aug	. 1833
Sir Benjamin D'Urban	16th	Jan	. 1834
Sir A. Stockenstrom, Bt., LtGov. of the E. P.	28th	July	7, 1836
Sir George Thomas Napier, K.C.B	, 22d	Jan	. 1838
Cal I Have Lt. Gov. of the Eastern Province	31st	Au	g. 1839
Sir Peregrine Maitland	18th	Mai	r. 1844
The Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, G.C.B.,	10th	Oc	1846
Sir Henry E. F. Young, LieutGovernor		Jar	1. 1847
Sir H. G. W. SMITH, G.C.B	. 3d	eep	1847

	EASTERI		INCE.	OPULATION.
DISTRICTS. Albany,	1	EXTENT.	r	17,000
Kat River Settlem		2,500 sq	. miles	5,500
Uitenhage		0.000		
Port Elizabeth, .		8,960		14,401
Somerset,		4,000		8,500
Cradock,		3,168		8,884
Graaff-Reinet,		8,000	• • • •	7,828
Colesberg,	• • •	11,654	• • • •	8,108
		38,282		70,221
Rate of population	n of the w		nce to the	
mile, rather mo				13
Do. of Albany	y alone			9
Value of Immove	ble Propert	ty, as rated	l by Road	
Board,				
	E STOCK IN			
Horses	38,923			£291,847 10
Horned Cattle				418,630 10
Swine			0 5 0 15	
Sheep				. 1,483,817 10
опсер	2,007,000	••	0 2011	
	Total valu	e of Live	Stock	£2,297,609 5
	PRODUCE R			
Wheat		5 muids,		
Maize	24,44		6s 8d	
Barley		4 bushels		15,721 0 0
Oats			3s 2d	15,857 1 0 30,751 7 7
Oat Hay Wine & Brandy,		0 per 100 4 gallons,		
wine a Dianuy,	00,04	4 ganons,	15 04	0,020 0 0
Total value of	Produce (W	ool except	ted), £	2154,628 18 7
ANNUAL PRODUC				
	P	ROVINCE.		
	1t			tb.
1833	39,753		1841 .	
1834	54,831		1842 .	
1835 1836]	79,548 116,574		1843 . 1844 .	
	123,991		1845	
	204,508		1946	9 209 027
	208,338		1847-3	qrs. 2,382,390
	101,521		ending Oct	.10 } 2,182,390



RETURN OF

General, Bield, &other Officers of the army

SERVING IN THE

EASTERN PROVINCE

OF THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HIS EXCELLENCY

Lt.-GENERAL SIR HENRY GEORGE WAKELYN SMITH,

Bart. G.C.B.

Military Secretary, Capt. Maydwell, 41st Foot.

Extra Aidede Camp and Private Sec., Bt-Major Garwock, 31st Ft.

Aides de Camp { Lieut. Holditch, 80th Foot.
 Lieut. Smith, 3rd Foot.

Assistant-Quartermaster-General—Lieut.-Col. Mackinnon,
Assistant-Adjutant-General—Major Storks,
Major of Brigade—Lieut.-Col O Reilly,
Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals—J. Hale, Esq., M.D.
Deputy-Commissary-General—W. Green, Esq.
Ordnance Storekeeper—J. Saunder, Esq.
Barrack-master, Graham's Town—Captain Boyes,
Fort Beaufort—J. Grogan, Esq.

,, Algoa Bay—Lieut. Philpott,
Commandant of Port Elizabeth—Captain Brown.
7th Dragoon Guards, Head-quarters at Fort Beaufort, commanded by Major Gibsone,

Royal Artillery, Graham's Town, Captain Barnaby, Royal Sappers and Miners, do., Captain Walpole, 6th Regiment, Fort Peddie, Lieut.-Col. Michel, 27th do. Graham's Town, Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, R.B. 45th do., Fort Hare, Lieut.-Col. Erskine,
73rd do., Buffalo Mouth, Major Pinckney,
90th Light Infantry, Goolah Camp, Lieut.-Col. Slade,
1st Batt. 91st, do. Graham's Town, Lieut.-Col. Lindsay,
R.B. 91st do., Fort Beaufort, Lieut.-Col. Campbell,
1st Batt. Rifle Brigade, King William's Town, Lt.-Col. Buller,
Cape Mounted Riflemen, Goolah Camp, Col. Somerset, K.H.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT EASTERN AND NORTHERN FRONTIER.

CHARLES PALMER, Esq., Commissary-General, Cape Town.

EASTERN FRONTIER .- GRAHAM'S TOWN.

William Green, Esq., Deputy-Commissary-General, in charge of Frontier,

George Alexander Skinner, Esq. Deputy-Assistant-Commis-Henry Curll, Esq. Saries General,

Mr. A. M. Ebden, established clerk,

Messrs. R. Orsmond, D. Standen, and L. R. Castray, established assistant clerks,

Messrs. W. Smith, F. T. Green, W. G. Every, P. T. Hoare, A. Highmore, and F. Truter, assistant clerks,

Messrs. T. Holland, F. Holland, W. H. Manuel, J. Burrell, J. Lishman, C. Smith, and T. J. Rorke, writers.

DEPENDENT POSTS.

Fort Brown—Mr. G. Barnes, assist. storekeeper, in charge. Double Drift—Mr. W. Barnett, assist. storekeeper, in charge. Committee's Drift—Mr. J. Richards, asst. storekeeper, in charge. Trompetter's Drift—Mr. R. Anthoine, asst. issuer, in charge. Cawood's Post—Mr. J. Reiken, asst. storekeeper, in charge. Port Frances—Mr. H. C. Blundell, act. asst. clerk, in charge: Bathurst—Mr. S. S. Leyland, asst. issuer, in charge. Manley's Flat—Mr. J. Robey, asst issuer, in charge.

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Mr. J. H. Thompson, established clerk,

Mr. W. T. Liddle, established assistant clerk,

Messrs. H. C. De Meillon, E. Minto, S. Abington, and W. Windell, assistant clerks.

Messrs. J. Whitelaw, J. F. Lonsdale, W. J. Nettleton, G. W. Clarke, J. Nettleton, and E. F. Bell, writers.

DEPENDENT POSTS.

Post Retief—Mr. G, Willmore, asst. storekeeper, in charge. Fort Armstrong—Mr. H. Keys, asst. issuer, in charge, Eland's Post—

Blinkwater Post-

Mancazana Post—Mr. B. Fitzpatrick, asst. storekeeper, in charge, Post Victoria—Mr J. Blunden, issuer, in charge,

Botha's Post—Mr J. Rowles, asst. storckeeper, in charge, Goonappe Drift—Mr T. Jones, issuer, in charge

BUFFALO LINE.

Henry Green, Esq., Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, in the general charge,

Henry Bartlett, Esq., Deputy-Assistant-Commissary General, Messrs. C. Pryce and D. B. Nelson, assistant clerks.

King William's Town—C. F. Potgieter, Esq, Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, in charge,

Mr R. Horne, assistant clerk,

Mr W. Boys, writer.

Buffalo Mouth-Mr J H. Sale, cstablished clerk, in charge,

Messrs H Broxholm and St George Boys, writers

Goolah Heights—Mr W. B. Smith, assistant clerk, in charge.

FORT HARE.

V. Hawkins, Esq., Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, in charge,

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Messrs, W. L. Goff and J. M. Stevenson, writers.

FORT PEDDIE.

Mr L. Freeman, established clerk, in charge,

Mr J. Cross, acting assistant clerk.

WATERLOO BAY.

R. Cumming, Esq., Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, in charge,

Messrs. C. Broxholm and F. Becker, assistant clerks,

Mr H. Williams, writer.

Fort Dacres, (dependent post)—Mr John O'Connor, established assistant clerk, in charge.

PORT ELIZABETH.

Mr R. Hare, established assistant clerk, in charge:

Mr G. Page, assistant clerk,

Mr R; L. Hare, writer;

CRADOCK.

Mr C. B. Smith, established clerk, in charge. Messrs. F. De Beer and F. C. Pretorius, writers. Shiloh, (dependent post)-Mr E. T. Barker, assistant clerk in

charge.

NORTHERN FRONTIER .- COLESBERG.

Mr P. Crause, established assistant clerk, in charge, writer.

Bloem Fontein (dependent post)-Mr Lewis Gordon Young, assistant storekeeper, in charge.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BOARD OF RESPECTIVE OFFICERS-GRAHAM'S TOWN. Captain J. Walpole, commanding Royal Engineers, Captain C. H. Burnaby, commanding Royal Artillery, J. C. Saunder, Ordnance Storekeeper.

STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT-GRAHAM'S TOWN. J. C. Saunder, Ordnance Storekeeper,

Mr W. R. Wingrove, established clerk.

Messrs. Scott, Hudson, Mills, Blake. G. Brunett, W. Brunett. and W. M. Edye, temporary clerks, F. Short, storehouseman.

BUFFALO RIVER MOUTH.

Mr P. Goold, in charge of Ordnance Depôt.

FORT PEDDIE. Mr P. Heelan, in charge of Ordnance Depôt.

ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT

GRAHAM'S TOWN.

Captain J. Walpole, Commanding.

Lieuts. H. C. C. Owen, W. F. G. Jervois, W. H. Jesse, E. F. Bourchier, J Stokes.

Mr. W. Kerr, Clerk of Works,

Messrs, R. M. Whitnall and R. Wolfe, Clerks,

Mr. J. Curly, Temporary Clerk. R. Clydsdale, Office-keeper.

FORT BEAUFORT. Mr. H. Hall, Clerk of Works,

FORT PEDDIE. Mr. J, Randall, Foreman of Works.

POST BROWN. Mr. R. Webb, Acting Foreman of Works.

CAPE TOWN.

Major W. Faris, commanding Royal Engineers, Lieutenant Stanton, R.E.

Mr. John O'Neill, Clerk of Works, C. Bestandig, - Adie, Clerks.

Peter Penketh, Foreman of Works.

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoen Guards.

Colonel. (w) Sir G. Scovell, K.C.B. m.g March 10, 1846.

Lieutenant-Colonel. R. Richardson, Dec. 22, 43

Major, J. C. Hope Gibsone, Feb. 25, 45

Captains, Sir Harry Darrell, Bt. July 14 41 J. R. Heaton, d. Feb. 24, 43

John Campbell. March 10, 43 H. Sconswar, Wm. Hogg. June 27, 45

A, S. Butler, March 10, 47 A. C. Bentinck. March 2, 47

J. H. Gray, June 22d, 47 Lieutenants.

P. S. Thompson, June 7, 44 C. E. Petre, Feh. 25, 45

P. Bunbury, Jan. 8, 47 r.b. John Crofton, A. P. Gore,

J. T. Cramer, March 2, 47

C. J. B. Plestow, March 15, 47 Randal Rumley,

A. M. Knight, Cornets. A. N. Adams, d.

N. de la Cherois, Nov 6, 46 Morris Hall. N. Chichester, d. Jan. 1, 47 H. A. Sullivan, J. Gray, adj.

R. Young, r,m. d. W. S. Wood, d.

March 19, 47 E. F. Crowder, W. Middleton, d. Paym. T. Smales,

Adj. J. Gray. QM H. Magill,

March 10, 43 r.b. J. C. Mansergh, July 31, 46

Surg. G. N. Foaker, Dec 15, 45 A.S. R. J Loch, Aug 7, 46 Killed by Kaffirs on the Kye,

Nov. 13, 47 Vet surg B. C. R. Gardiner,

May 19, 46

Scarlet, - Facings black. Agents.

Messrs. C. Hopkinson & Co.

6th (The Royal First Warwickshire.)

Dec. 22, 43 Roleia, Vimera, Corunna, Vittoria. Pyrenees, Nivelle. Orthes, Peninsula, Niagara.

Colonel.

Sir Geo. Nugent, Bt. G C.B g. May 26, 1806

Lieutenant-Colonels. Feb. 6, 46 John Michel, April 15, 42

Aug 7, 46 Majors.

July 4, 45 Jan. 29, 46 r.b. J. T. Griffiths, Auz 7, 46

Captains, June 27, 45 T. S. Powell, Nov 13, 35

Feh 6, -6 R. W, McL. Fraser, April 15, 42 Nov. 1, 42 April 14, 43

Jan 8, 47 J. E. Robertson, Oct 27, 43 March 2, 47 r.b. George Finlay, Nov. 19, 44

May 2, 45 Sept 16, 45 r.b. Reginald Peel, Nov 28, 45 r.b. D. Fitzroy Ogilby, June 9, 46

E. Steinton, July 31, 46 E. J. Blanckley, Aug 7, 46 Lieutenants. H. Balguy, Oct 20, 43 C. H. Dowker, July 7, 43 Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle,	
Lieutenants. St. Lucia, the Shpinx, Egypt, H. Balguy, Oct 20, 43 Maida, Badajoz, Salamanca,	
H. Balguy, Oct 20, 43 Maida, Badajoz, Salamanes,	
	ž.
r.b. W. A Stratton, Nov 19, 44 Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula,	١.
Hon Aug. Chichester, Nov 22 42 Waterloo.	
r b. D. H. Elrington, May 2, 45 Colonel.	
T. H. Somerville, Nov 28, 45 Sir John Maclean, KCB,	
G. Armytage, Nov 29, 45 Nov 2, 1842	
G. G. Webb, Dec 28, 45 Lieutenant-Colonel. W. E. Robertson, June 9, 46 M. C. Johnstone, Nov 16, 41	
r.b. H. P. Gore, June 10, 46 Majors,	2
W. J, Pennyfather, July 31, 46 S. E. Goodman, I.c. d. Feb 28, 40	
r b. P. A. Mosse, July 31, 46 R. Fawkes, Nov 16, 41	h
r.b. F. F. Puleston, July 31, 40 Captains.	
W. F. G. Servantes, Aug 7, 46 G. A. Durnford, Nov 6, 38	
r.b. C. P. Catty, Jan 29, 47 U. Williamson, d Feb 28, 40	
Ensigns, T. P. Tousel, d Nov 16, 41	
R. Thompson, Aug 8, 45 H. D. Cholmeley, d June 3, 42	
Hon. H. Rowley, Nov 29, 45 C. Vereker, Aug 17, 38	
r b. J. R. Blake, Feb 27, 46 A. V. Watson, d Oct 20, 43 F. W. Gore, June 9, 36 W. W. T. Cole, d Mar 15, 44	
R. Provo Norris, June 10, 46 W. Butler, Sept 20, 44	1
r b. W. Lee, a adj. July 28, 46 f. King, d p m Oct 20, 46	
r.b. C. H. T. B. de Ruvignes, H. Stapylton, d Dec 1, 46	
July 30, 46 Lieutenants.	4.
r b H J. N. King, July 31, 46 L. C. Irwin, Feb 28, 40.	
J. H. F. Elkington, Aug 28, 46 C. N. Molosworth, April 2, 41	
T. W. H. McCleland, Nov 3, 46 B. Midgley, adj April 16, 41	
r b. A. Davies, June 4, 47 F. W. Johnstore, d July 23, 41 Paym. J. Macintosh, Aug 14, 46 B. Tunnard, Nov. 16, 41	
Adjts. C. H. Dowker, lieut. J. S. Manley, Oct 20, 43	
July 28, 46 O. Langley, d Mar 22, 44	
r b. W. Lee, ens. July 28, 46 F.C. Herring, d Aug 5, 46.	
Q M. J. Croker. July 28, 46 Hon F. B. Pakenham, Oct 20,46	
r.b, G. Pollard, July 28, 46 B. Noble, d Nov 20, 46	
Sur. J. Murtagh, MD July 2, 41 C.A. Wedderburne, d Dec 1, 46	Š
r.b. P. Robertson, MD July 2, 41 M. Reilly, d, adj April 23, 47	
A.S. r.b. W. Duncan, Nov 8, 39 [. W. Mostyn, July 20, 47]	
r.b. J. W. Mostyn, MD Mar 8,44 Ensigns.	
H. V. Bindon, June 12, 46 J. R. H, Beecher, d May 31, 44, B. Thomas, d Dec 31, 44	
Facings blue. E. Carnes, d July 25, 45	×
Agents A. Chancellor, d Oct 20, 46	
Messrs. Cox & Co. W. A. Kidd, d Nov 20, 46	
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W. Crozier.
                   Dec 29, 46 W. Smith,
                                                   April 14, 46
C. Warren.
                   April 23, 47
                                         Lieutenants
                   July 20, 47 rb, J. B, Fellowes
C. C. Brine,
                                                   April 15, 42
Paym, V. Raymond, May 9, 46 S. B. Gordon, adj
                                                        15, 42
                                                         16.42
           Cast.
                    April 7, 25 R. J. Garden,
Adj. B. Midgley, lt Dec 11, 37 W. C. Armstrong,
                                                     July 1, 42
Q.M. G. Thompson, d
                               rb, W. E. Bewes, ac pm ,, 22, 42
                   Sept 13, 31 G. W. Morris
                                                       ,, 28, 43
Sur. (w) T. Mostyn, d Oct 6, 25 R. Miller
                                                    Mar 29, 44
A.S W. Irwin,
                     Dec 2, 42 r b, J. McCrea, adj
                                                    Aug 30, 44
                               G. A. C. Kippen
                                                      Oct 1, 44
         Facings, buff.
                                rb, R. A. F. G. Colleton Feb 7 45
Agent-Mr. C. R. McGrigor.
                                r b, R. B. Johnstone, Sept 10 45
                                r b, H. Leach, a qm, Oct 15, 45
45th Regiment, (Notting-rb, C. P. T. Stacey, July 7, 46
            ham.)
                                G. Burrell,
                                                  April 21, 43
Roleia, Vimiera, Talavera, Bu-W. Dawson
                                                   Jan 29, 47
  saco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad G S. Coxon
                                                       ,, 29, 47
  Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca,
                                           Ensigns
  Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, r b, T. Goff
                                                    July 25, 45
  Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, r b, E. S. F. G. Dawson,
  Ava.
                                                    Nov 25, 45
            Colonel
                               A. Smyth.
                                                     Dec 9, 45
Sir Colin Halkett, K.C B & G C.B
                               r b, W. Fleming,
                                                      ,, 30, 43
                  July 12, 1847 rb, F. R. Grantham, Feb 6, 46
        Lieut - Colonels
                                C. D. Cameron,
                                                    May 19, 46
                    July 12, 39 rb, G. L. Hobbs,
E. F. Boys, c
                                                    Jan 29, 47
                   April 14, 46 C. L. Griffin, d
rb, A. Erskine,
                                                    Mar 19, 47
            Majors
                                r b, R. G. Howard, April 23, 47
                   Sept. 10, 45 N C Brown,
r b, H. Cooper,
                                                    May 2, 46
C. Hind.
                    April 14, 46 Paym M. G. Taylor July 7, 46
           Captains
                                      Aug 26, 36, Lt Sept 5, 22
H. D'Arcy Kyle,
                    May 24, 39 Adj S. B. Gordon, Lt Jan 22, 47
W. R Preston, d
                    Oct 18, 39 r b, J. V cCrea, Lt
                                                      ,, 22, 47
r b, J. B. Wheatstone, d
                               QM E. Walters,
                                                    Dec 13, 39
                    Nov 16, 41
                                               Ens May 31, 39
C. Seagram,
                   April 15, 42 Sur D Menzies,
                                                   June 24, 42
H. J. Shaw,
                     July 1, 42
                                 F. R. Waring,
                                                    Dec 15, 45
r b, G. B. Moultrie,
                      ,, 11, 37 AS, T. Best,
                                                   April 22, 42
r b, G. A. L. Blenkinsopp
                               rb, F. O. Baker, MD, Feb 14, 45
                    Mar 29, 44
r b, H. T. Vialls,
                    Aug 30, 44 Facings, green.
rb, D. W. Tench.
                     Oct 1, 44
                                           Agents.
r b. R. Bates.
                      ,, 15, 45 Messrs. Price & Co.
H. W. Parish,
                     Feb 6, 46
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73rd Regiment. Paym J. Court, July 22, 36
73rd Regiment. Mangalore, Seringapatam, Wa- Paym J. Court, Lt. Feb 7, 11
terloo. Adj P. B. Bicknell, lt Apl 19, 44
Colonel Q.M. J. Carson Nov 28, 45
Sir John Grey, K C B, M.G. *Surg N. S. Campbell, MD
Sir John Grey, K C B, M.G. *Surg N. S. Campbell, MD April 3, 46 Dec 2, 45
C. J. Vander Meulen, Sep 23, 45 J. Foster, d Oct 20, 46
Majors Inter 10, 30 P.
W. Eyre, d July 19, 39 Facings green.
F. G. A. Finckney, Sept 23, 45 Agents-Messrs. Barrow & Smith
Captains
G. H. Smith, m April 3, 46 90th Regiment (Perthshire Value 12, 39) Vol. Light Infantry.
(. W. Combc
*W. L. Y. Baker, ,, 22, 42 Mandora, the Sphinx, Egypt,
B. Brown, Mar 22, 44 Martinique, Gaudaloupe.
M. C. O'Connell April 5, 44 Colonel
W. B. Faunce May 31, 44 Sir Alexander Leith, K.C.B, lg,
E, Ricard, d Oct 8, 44 Sept 2, 41
W. B. J. O'Connell, s Sep 23, 45 Lieut-Colonel
G. Wardlow, s ,, 24, 45 Marcus J. Slade, Sept 26, 45
R. P. Campbell, d Oct 24, 45 Majors
Lieutenants T. W. Eyles, d Feb 17, 40
J. F. Murray, d pm, Jan 7, 42 H. Vaughan, lc July 28, 43
P. B. Bicknell, adj Nov 16, 41 Captains
C Littlehales July 22, 42 F. Eld, m Sept 27, 31
*C. Faunt ,, 22, 42 H. R. Thurlow, m s, Mar 27, 35
W. C. Bisser, d April 5, 44 G. S. Deverille, m d, Mar 7, 34
E. Wellesley, d adj ,, 8, 42 J. B. Mann, s June 2, 38
C. Hoghton May 31, 44 M. Geale April 11, 40
S. W Hall Sept 23, 45 T. Webb, d Sept 3, 41
H. C. Owen Oct 24, 45 J, B. Bringhurst, Sept 30, 42
A. C Knox Jan 23, 46 C. M. Chester, d Feb 16, 44
W. C. O'Brien June 26, 44 F. Woodgate, d Mar 7, 45
W. L. Peto June 26, 46 T. Ross June 4, 47
W. Nash Jan 12, 47 Lieutenants
Ensigns J. M'N. Walter July 3, 39
F. Reeve, d Oct 24, 45 W. P. Purnell d, pm, June 25 41
F. J. T. Amiel, d Jan 23 46 H. Lechey Sept 30, 42
H. H. B Barnatyne, dJune 26, 46 J W. B. Peddie Feb 16, 44
C. N. Hogg, d Dec 1, 46 R. Grove Mar 7, 45
N. A. Mackellar Feb 5, 47 D. Davies April 24, 45
C. Harison, d Mar 23, 47 W. V. Johnston ,, 25, 45
*W. Burnop April 22, 47 T. Smith, d, adj Sept 16, 45
H. Mackenzie ,, 30, 47 P. O'Gormon May 2, 45
* Killed by Kaffirs, Nov. 13, 1847.
" Indied by Mailin, 1904, to) 1944.

m 1 0 77 11		7 75 75 88 87 7 33	37 30
	April 10, 4	r b, R.F. Middlemo	ra May 19, 45
R. R. Wyvill	June 4, 4	rb, J. Brown E. M. Love, d	April 14, 46
Ensigns		E. M. Love, d	Dec 26, 42
T. J. Meredith		Lieutena	
J. Perrin, d		r b, M. Pennington,	
	April 25, 43		Oct 9, 46
H. M' Mahon Eagar,	May 9, 43	E. W. Jennings, ad	j Mar 12, 41
J. C. Guise, d	Jan 6, 48	F. J Bayly	April 23, 41
J. H. Thursby, d	Sept 16, 43	W. T. L. Patterson	Oct 12, 41
H. M. Vaughan, d	Jan 22, 47	R. S. Cole	Dec 25, 33
W. P. Tinlin	June 4, 47	Robert Stein	April 15, 42
V. H. Close		r b, E. J. Dickson	Oct 14, 42
R, D. Vaughton, July	2. 47	J. D. Cochrane	Oct 13, 43
P m,		r b, R. H. Howard	June 13, 45
Adj J. M'Neale Walt	er.		Mar 21, 45
		A. J. Melvin, d	May 19, 45
		rb, H. C. Metcalfe	July 25, 45
			April 14, 46
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ALIOF W. Machise	DCC 21, 12	P. Antrobus	,, 2, 44
Facings, buff.		r b, C. Lloyd, d	July 13, 47
Agent-Mr, C, R. M		Ensigns	
Ayem—Mi, C, R. M		r b, J. M'Pherson,	
91st Regiment.	(Arevi-	r & D Manners	April 18 45
91st Regiment, shire.)	(Argyl-	r b, D. Manners	
shire.)		Count G. Rivarola,	d Sept 16, 45
shire.)		Count G. Rivarola,	d Sept 16, 45
Roleia, Vimeiera, Cor renees. Nivelle. Niv	unna, Py-	Count G. Rivarola, a R. Boylis J. Lamont	d Sept 16, 45 April 21, 46 Oct 20, 46
Roleia, Vimeiera, Cor renees, Nivelle, Niv Toulouse, Peninsul	runna, Py- ve, Orthes, a.	Count G. Rivarola, a R. Boylis J. Lamont rb, J. Gordon, adj,	d Sept 16, 45 April 21, 46 Oct 20, 46 Jan 22, 47
Roleia, Vimeiera, Cor renees, Nivelle, Niv Toulouse, Peninsul Colonel	runna, Py- ve, Orthes, a.	Count G. Rivarola, a R. Boylis J. Lamont rb, J. Gordon, adj, rb, E. J. Mainwartn	A Sept 16, 45 April 21, 46 Oct 20, 46 Jan 22, 47 g April 9, 47
Roleia, Vimeiera, Cor renees, Nivelle, Niv Toulouse, Peninsul Colonel	runna, Py- ve, Orthes, a.	Count G. Rivarola, a R. Boylis J. Lamont rb, J. Gordon, adj, rb, E. J. Mainwartn	A Sept 16, 45 April 21, 46 Oct 20, 46 Jan 22, 47 g April 9, 47
Roleia, Vimeiera, Cor renees, Nivelle, Avi Toulouse, Peninsul Colonel Gabriel Gordon, g A Lieut-Colone	runna, Py- ve, Orthes, a. pril 19, 37	Count G. Rivarola, a R. Boylis J. Lamont r b, J. Gordon, adj, r b, E. J. Mainwarin R. Whitle E. J. S. Rae,	d Sept 16, 45 April 21, 46 Oct 20, 46 Jan 22, 47 g April 9, 47 ,, 28, 47 ,, 29, 47
Roleia, Vimeiera, Cor renees, Nivelle, Avi Toulouse, Peninsul Colonel Gabriel Gordon, g A Lieut-Colone	runna, Py- ve, Orthes, a. pril 19, 37	Count G. Rivarola, a R. Boylis J. Lamont r b, J. Gordon, adj, r b, E. J. Mainwarin R. Whitle E. J. S. Rae,	d Sept 16, 45 April 21, 46 Oct 20, 46 Jan 22, 47 g April 9, 47 ,, 28, 47 ,, 29, 47
Roleia, Vimeira, Shire.) Roleia, Vimeira, Sciences, Nivelle, Niv. Toulouse, Peninsul. Colonel Gabriel Gordon, g. A. Licut-Colone M. G. T. Lindsay, A. r.b, J. F. G. Campbel	runna, Py- re, Orthes, a. pril 19, 37 ls pril 15, 42 l , 14, 46	Count G. Rivarola, a R. Boylis J. Lamont rb, J. Gordon, adj, rb, E. J. Mainwarln R. Whitle E. J S. Rae, J. A. Saunders D. K. Horsburg,	d Sept 16, 45 April 21, 46 Oct 20, 46 Jan 22, 47 g April 9, 47 ,, 28, 47 ,, 29, 47 ,, 30, 47 July 13, 47
Roleia, Vimeira, Shire.) Roleia, Vimeira, Sciences, Nivelle, Niv. Toulouse, Peninsul. Colonel Gabriel Gordon, g. A. Licut-Colone M. G. T. Lindsay, A. r.b, J. F. G. Campbel	runna, Py- re, Orthes, a. pril 19, 37 ls pril 15, 42 l , 14, 46	Count G. Rivarola, a R. Boylis J. Lamont rb, J. Gordon, adj, rb, E. J. Mainwarln R. Whitle E. J S. Rae, J. A. Saunders D. K. Horsburg,	d Sept 16, 45 April 21, 46 Oct 20, 46 Jan 22, 47 g April 9, 47 ,, 28, 47 ,, 29, 47 ,, 30, 47 July 13, 47
Roleia, Vimeira, Shire.) Roleia, Vimeira, Sciences, Nivelle, Niv. Toulouse, Peninsul. Colonel Gabriel Gordon, g. A. Licut-Colone M. G. T. Lindsay, A. r.b, J. F. G. Campbel	runna, Py- re, Orthes, a. pril 19, 37 ls pril 15, 42 l , 14, 46	Count G. Rivarola, a R. Boylis J. Lamont rb, J. Gordon, adj, rb, E. J. Mainwarln R. Whitle E. J S. Rae, J. A. Saunders D. K. Horsburg,	d Sept 16, 45 April 21, 46 Oct 20, 46 Jan 22, 47 g April 9, 47 ,, 28, 47 ,, 29, 47 ,, 30, 47 July 13, 47
Roleia, Vimeiera, Cor renees, Nivelle, Air Toulouse, Peninsul Colonel Gabriel Gordon, g M. G. T. Lindsay, A rb, J. F. G. Campbel Majors C. Yarborough rb, David Forbes, A	runna, Py- ro, Orthes, a. pril 19, 37 ls pril 15, 42 1,, 14, 46 May 19, 45 pril 14, 46	Count G. Rivarola, a. R. Boylis J. Lamont rb, J. Gordon, adj, rb, E. J. Mainwarln R. Whitle E. J. S. Rae, J. A. Saunders D. K. Horsburg, Paym, G. H. Dalry, Jan 31, 40, 1 Adj B. W. Jennings,	d Sept 16, 45 April 21, 46 Oct 20, 46 Jan 22, 47 g April 9, 47 ,, 28, 47 ,, 30, 47 July 13, 47 mple, tt, Dec 6, 27 .tt Jan 27 42
Roleia, Vimeira, Colonel Toulouse, Peninsula Colonel Gabriel Gordon, g A Lieut-Colone M. G. T. Lindsay, A r.b, J. F. G. Campbel Majors C. Yarborough r b, David Forbes, A Captains	runna, Py- po, Orthes, a. pril 19, 37 ls pril 15, 42 l ,, 14, 46 May 19, 45 pril 14, 46	Count G. Rivarola, a. R. Boylis J. Lamont rb, J. Gordon, adj, rb, E. J. Mainwarh R. Whitle E. J. S. Rae, J. A. Saunders D. K. Horsburg, Paym, G. H. Dalryt Jan 31, 40, 14 J. E. W. Jennings, rb, John Gordon, en	# Sept 16, 45 April 21, 46 Oct 20, 46 Jan 22, 47 g April 9, 47 ,, 28, 47 ,, 30, 47 July 13, 47 mple, tt, Dec 6, 27 ## Jun 27, 42 ## Jun 27, 42
Roleia, Vimeira, Shire.) Roleia, Vimeira, Sirvelle, Nix Toulouse, Peninsul Colonel Gabriel Gordon, g A Lieut-Colone M. G. T. Lindsay, A r.b, J. F. G. Campbel Majors C. Yarborough r b, David Forbes, A Captains	runna, Py- ve, Orthes, a. pril 19, 37 ls pril 15, 42 1,, 14, 46 May 19, 45 pril 14, 46	Count G. Rivarola, a. R. Boylis J. Lamont rb, J. Gordon, adj, rb, E. J. Mainwarln R. Whitle E. J. S. Rae, J. A. Saunders D. K. Horsburg, Paym, G. H. Dalry, Jan 31, 40, 1 Adj E. W. Jennings, rb, John Gordon, en	# Sept 16, 45 April 21, 46 Oct 20, 46 Jan 22, 47 g April 9, 47 ,, 29, 47 ,, 30, 47 July 13, 47 mple, t, Dec 6, 27 # Jan 27 42 * Jan 22, 42 * San 26, 43
Roleia, Vimeira, Colonel Gabriel Gordon, g. A. Lieut-Colonel Gabriel Gordon, g. A. Lieut-Colone M. G. T. Lindsay, A. t.b, J. F. G. Campbel Majors C. Yarborough r b, David Forbes, A. Captains r b, W. G. Scott B. E. M. Gordon, s. A.	runna, Py- ve, Orthes, a. pril 19, 37 is pril 15, 42 i ,, 14, 46 May 19, 45 pril 14, 46 Feb 22, 39 pril 23, 41	Count G. Rivarola, a. R. Boylis J. Lamont rb, J. Gordon, adj, rb, E. J. Mainwarh R. Whitle E. J. S. Rae, J. A. Saunders D. K. Horsburg, Paym, G. H. Dalry, Jan 31, 40, 1 Adj E. W. Jennings, rb, John Gordon, en Qm, J. Forbes Surg, W. J. Power,	# Sept 16, 45 April 21, 46 Oct 20, 46 Jan 22, 47 g April 9, 47 ,, 28, 47 ,, 29, 47 July 13, 47 mple, tt, Dec 6, 27 ## Jun 22, 47 Sept 6, 39 Aug 7, 46
Roleia, Vimeiera, Correnees, Nivelle, Niv. Toulouse, Peninsul. Colonel Gabriel Gordon, g. A. Lieut-Colone M. G. T. Lindsay, A. r.b, J. F. G. Campbel Majors C. Yarborough T. b, David Forbes, A. Captains r.b, W. G. Scott B. E. M. Gordon, s. A. r.b, E. W. C. Wright	runna, Py- ve, Orthes, a. pril 19, 37 ls pril 15, 42 1 ,, 14, 46 May 19, 45 pril 14, 46 Feb 22, 39 pril 23, 41 July 2, 41	Count G. Rivarola, a. R. Boylis J. Lamont rb, J. Gordon, adj, rb, E. J. Mainwarh R. Whitle E. J. S. Rae, J. A. Saunders D. K. Horsburg, Paym, G. H. Dalryt Jan 31, 40, J. Adj B. W. Jennings, rb, John Gordon, en Qm, J. Forbas Sury, W. J. Power, J. Forrest, M.D.	# Sept 16, 45 April 21, 46 Oct 20, 46 Jan 22, 47 g April 9, 47 ,, 28, 47 ,, 29, 47 July 13, 47 mple, t, Dec 6, 27 ## Jan 27, 42 ## Jan 27, 42 Sept 6, 39 Aug 7, 46 July 2 41
Roleia, Vimeiera, Cor renees, Nivelle, Air Toulouse, Peninsul. Colonel Gabriel Gordon, g M. G. T. Lindsay, A rb, J. F. G. Campbel Majors C. Yarborough I. rb, David Forbes, A Captains rb, W. G. Scott B. E. M. Gordon, s A b. E. W. C. Wright rb, Colin Campbell	runna, Py- ne, Orthes, a. pril 19, 37 ls pril 15, 42 1,, 14, 46 May 19, 45 pril 14, 46 Feb 22, 39 pril 23, 41 July 2, 41 Oct 12, 41	Count G. Rivarola, a. R. Boylis J. Lamont rb, J. Gordon, adj, rb, E. J. Mainwarh R. Whitle E. J. S. Rae, J. A. Saunders D. K. Horsburg, Paym, G. H. Dalry, Jan 31, 40, 1 Adj B. W. Jennings, rb, John Gordon, en Qm, J. Forbes Surg, W. J. Power, J. Forrest, M.D, A.S, rb, A, Barclay	# Sept 16, 45 April 21, 46 Oct 20, 46 Jan 22, 47 g April 9, 47 ,, 28, 47 ,, 29, 47 ,, 30, 47 July 13, 47 mple, tt, Dec 6, 27 ## Juny 24 *# Sept 6, 39 Aug 7, 46 July 2 41 , M.D,
Roleia, Vimeiera, Shire.) Roleia, Vimeiera, Sivelle, Niv Toulouse, Peninsula Colonel Gabriel Gordon, g A Lieut-Colone M. G. T. Lindsay, A r.b, J. F. G. Campbel Majors C. Yarborough r b, David Forbes, A Captains r b, W. G. Scott B. E. M. Gordon, s A r.b. E. W. C. Wright r.b., Colin Campbell r.b., J. G. Rawstorne.	runna, Py- ne, Orthes, a. pril 19, 37 ls pril 15, 42 1, 14, 46 pril 14, 46 pril 14, 46 pril 22, 39 pril 23, 41 July 2, 41 Oct 12, 41 Oct 10, 38	Count G. Rivarola, a. R. Boylis J. Lamont rb, J. Gordon, adj, rb, E. J. Mainwarh R. Whitle E. J. S. Rae, J. A. Saunders D. K. Horsburg, Paym, G. H. Dalry, Jan 31, 40, l Adj B. W. Jennings, rb, John Gordon, en Qm, J. Forbes Surg, W. J. Power, J. Forrest, M.D, A.S, rb, A, Barclay	# Sept 16, 45 April 21, 46 Oct 20, 46 Jan 22, 47 g April 9, 47 ,, 28, 47 ,, 29, 47 ,, 30, 47 July 13, 47 mple, t, Dec 6, 27 # Jan 22, 47 Sept 6, 39 Aug 7, 46 July 2 41 , M.D., , Dec 22, 43
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Roleia, Vimeiera, Correnees, Nivelle, Air Toulouse, Peninsult Colonel Gabriel Gordon, g. A. Lieut-Colone M. G. T. Lindsay, A. T. b., J. F. G. Campbel Majors C. Yarborough T. b., David Forbes, A. Captains T. b., W. G. Scott B. E. M. Gordon, S. A. T. b. E. W. C. Wright T. b., Colin Campbell T. b., J. G., Rawstorne, J. Ward T. b., J. C, Cahill	runna, Py- ne, Orthes, a. pril 19, 37 ls pril 15, 42 1,, 14, 46 May 19, 45 pril 14, 46 Feb 22, 39 pril 23, 41 Oct 12, 41 Oct 10, 38 pril 15, 42 Oct 14, 42	Count G. Rivarola, a. R. Boylis J. Lamont r b, J. Gordon, adj, r b, E. J. Mainwarh R. Whitle E. J S. Rae, J. A. Saunders D. K. Horsburg, Paym, G. H. Dalry, Jan 31, 40, 1 Adj B. W. Jennings, r b, John Gordon, en Qm, J. Forbes Surg, W. J. Power, J. Forrest, M.D, A.S, r b, A, Barclay W. Munroe, M.D, Facings, yellow.	# Sept 16, 45 April 21, 46 Oct 20, 46 Jan 22, 47 g April 9, 47 ,, 28, 47 ,, 29, 47 ,, 30, 47 July 13, 47 mple, tt, Dec 6, 27 ## Jun 27 42 ## Sept 6, 39 Aug 7, 46 July 2 41 , M.D, Dec 22, 43 Dec 6, 44
Roleia, Vimeiera, Correnees, Nivelle, Air Toulouse, Peninsult Colonel Gabriel Gordon, g. A. Lieut-Colone M. G. T. Lindsay, A. T. b., J. F. G. Campbel Majors C. Yarborough T. b., David Forbes, A. Captains T. b., W. G. Scott B. E. M. Gordon, S. A. T. b. E. W. C. Wright T. b., Colin Campbell T. b., J. G., Rawstorne, J. Ward T. b., J. C, Cahill	runna, Py- ne, Orthes, a. pril 19, 37 ls pril 15, 42 1,, 14, 46 May 19, 45 pril 14, 46 Feb 22, 39 pril 23, 41 Oct 12, 41 Oct 10, 38 pril 15, 42 Oct 14, 42	Count G. Rivarola, a. R. Boylis J. Lamont rb, J. Gordon, adj, rb, E. J. Mainwarh R. Whitle E. J. S. Rae, J. A. Saunders D. K. Horsburg, Paym, G. H. Dalryt Jan 31, 40, J. Adj B. W. Jennings, rb, John Gordon, em. G. W. J. Forbas Surg, W. J. Power, J. Forrest, M.D. A.S, rb, A. Barclay W. Munroe, M.D.	# Sept 16, 45 April 21, 46 Oct 20, 46 Jan 22, 47 g April 9, 47 ,, 28, 47 ,, 29, 47 ,, 30, 47 July 13, 47 mple, tt, Dec 6, 27 ## Jun 27 42 ## Sept 6, 39 Aug 7, 46 July 2 41 , M.D, Dec 22, 43 Dec 6, 44

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saco, Barrosa, Fuentes d'Onor,	C. H. S. Churchill	Oct 10, 44
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lamanca, Viltoria, Nivelle,	A W Clifton d	Nov. 14 44
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sula, waterioo.	St. P. Heathcote, d pn	May 22, 46
Colonel in Chief	W. B. Brewster, d	July 7 46
Colonel in Chief (w) Arthur Duke of Wellington,	Hon H. Clifford d.	Aug 7 46
K.G,G.C.B,G.C.H,F.M, Feb 19, 20	W W. Knight	Sent 11 46
Colonels	R Baillie	May 7 46
Colonels Sir A. F. Barnard, G с.в&g.g.с.н,	Coote Buller	Inly 13 46
L.G. Aug 23, 22	Pm, W. Holden	Feb 26, 24
Sir Harry G. W. Smith, Bart.,	Cont	July 12, 21
G.C.B, M.G, April 16, 47	Adi I D Clan labl	4 ml 20 47
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G. Buller Aug 27, 41	Qm, R. Taylor Sur, E. G, Lloyd	Mar 29, 59
rb, H. F. Beckwith April 14, 46	Sur, E. G. Lloyd	Aug 0, 41
R. H. Fitzherbert July 2, 47	Green-Facings black	
S. Beckwith, d ,, 13, 47	Agents—Messrs Cox	& Co.
		m + a
Captains	Cape Mounted	Riflemen.
W. S. R. Norcott, Feb 21, 40	Cape of Good	Riflemen. Hope.
W. S. R. Norcott, Feb 21, 40 A. H. Horsford, Aug 5, 42	Cape of Good Lieut-Colon	Hope.
W. S. R. Norcott, Feb 21, 40 A. H. Horsford, Aug 5, 42	Cape of Good Lieut-Colon (w) Henry Somerset	Hope.
W. S. R. Norcott, Feb 21, 40 A. H. Horsford, Aug 5, 42	Cape of Good Lieut-Colon (w) Henry Somerset	Hope.
W. S. R. Noroott, A. H. Horsford, E. Rooper A. S. Murray Dan 27, 43 E. A. Somerset, d Jan 31, 45	Cape of Good Lieut-Colon (w) Henry Somerset Major	Норе. el. , к.н, Маг 1, 39
W. S. R. Norcott, A. H. Horsford, E. Rooper A. S. Murray E. A. Somerset, d A. Macdonald Oct 24, 45	Cape of Good Lieut-Colon (w) Henry Somerset Major A. B. Armstrong	Hope. el. K.H, Mar 1, 39
W. S. R. Norcott, A. H. Horsford, E. Rooper Sept 2, 42 A. S. Murray Jan 27, 43 E. A. Somerset, d Jan 31, 45 Oct 24, 45 Hon. J. A. Keane, d Nov 20, 46	Cape of Good Lieut-Colon (w) Henry Somerset Major A. B. Armstrong Captains	Hope. el. K.H, Mar 1, 39
W. S. R. Norcott, A. H. Horsford, E. Rooper Sept 2, 42 A. S. Murray Jan 27, 43 E. A. Somerset, d Jan 31, 45 Oct 24, 45 Hon. J. A. Keane, d Nov 20, 46	Cape of Good Lieut-Colon (w) Henry Somerset Major A. B. Armstrong Captains	Hope. el. K.H, Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 44 Mar 1, 39
W. S. R. Norcott, A. H. Horsford, E. Rooper A. S. Murray E. A. Somerset, d A. Macdonald Hon. J. A. Keane, d C. J. Woodford H, Hardinge Feb 21, 40 Aug 5, 42 Jan 27, 43 Oct 24, 45 April 4, 46 April 4, 46 May 7; 46	Cape of Good Lieut-Colon (w) Henry Somerset Major A. B. Armstrong Captains H. D. Warden G. T. C. Napier	Hope. el., K.H, Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 44 Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 41
W. S. R. Norcott, A. H. Horsford, E. Rooper A. S. Murray E. A. Somerset, d A. Macdonald Hon. J. A. Keane, H, Hardinge Hon. R. Charteris, May 7; 46 May 14, 46 May 14, 46	Cape of Good Lieut-Colon (W) Henry Somerset Major A. B. Armstrong Captains H. D. Warden G. T. C. Napier W. Sutton, m	Hope. el. K.H, Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 44 Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 41 July 30, 36
W. S. R. Norcott, A. H. Horsford, E. Rooper A. S. Murray A. A. Somerset, d A. Macdonald Oct 24, 45 Hon. J. A. Keane, d C. J. Woodford H, Hardinge Hon. R. Charteris, d May 14, 46 First Lieutenants	Cape of Good Lieut-Colon (w) Henry Somerset Major A. B. Armstrong Captains H. D. Warden G. T. C. Napier W. Sutton, m T. Donovan	Hope. el. Nar 1, 39 Feb 16, 44 Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 41 July 30, 36 Nov 19, 41
W. S. R. Norcott, A. H. Horsford, E. Rooper Sept 2, 42 A. S. Murray E. A. Somerset, d A. Macdonald Hon. J. A. Keane, d Nov 20, 46 C. J. Woodford H. Hardinge May 7; 46 Hon. R. Charteris, d May 14, 46 First Lieutenants Hon. E. F. N. Fane, s Jan 27, 43	Cape of Good Lieut-Colon (W) Henry Somerset Major A. B. Armstrong Captains H. D. Warden G. T. C. Napier W. Sutton, m T. Donovan J. R. O'Reilly	Hope. el. , K. H, Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 44 Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 41 July 30, 36 Nov 19, 41 April 19, 46
W. S. R. Norcott, A. H. Horsford, E. Rooper Sept 2, 42 A. S. Murray E. A. Somerset, d A. Macdonald C. J. Woodford H, Hardinge Hon. R. Charteris, d May 14, 46 First Lieutenants Hon. E. F. N. Fane, 2 Jan 27, 43 S. Stuart Sept 21, 40 Aug 5, 42 Aug 14, 45 Aug 14, 46 First Lieutenants June 16, 43	Cape of Good Lieut-Colon (W) Henry Somerset Major A. B. Armstrong Captains H. D. Warden G. T. C. Napier W. Sutton, m T. Donovan J. R. O'Reilly C. H: Somerset	Hope. el., Nar 1, 39 Feb 16, 44 Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 41 July 30, 36 Nov 19, 41 April 19, 46 Jan 8, 47
W. S. R. Noroott, A. H. Horsford, A. W. S. 42, 42 A. S. Murray E. A. Somerset, d A. Macdonald Oct 24, 45 Hon. J. A. Keane, d Nov 20, 46 C. J. Woodford H, Hardinge Hon. R. Charteris, d May 14, 46 First Lieutenants Hon. E. F. N. Fane, s Jan 27, 43 S. Stuart June 16, 43 P. C. B. Hamilton, d Oct 6, 43	Cape of Good Lieut-Colon (w) Henry Somerset, Major A. B. Armstrong Captains H. D. Warden G. T. C. Napier W. Sutton, m T. Donovan J. R. O'Reilly C. H: Somerset J. Armstrong	Hope. el., K. H., Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 41 Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 41 July 30, 36 Nov 19, 41 April 19, 46 Jan 8, 47 Jan 8, 47
W. S. R. Noroott, A. H. Horsford, A. W. S. 42, 42 A. S. Murray E. A. Somerset, d A. Macdonald Oct 24, 45 Hon. J. A. Keane, d Nov 20, 46 C. J. Woodford H, Hardinge Hon. R. Charteris, d May 14, 46 First Lieutenants Hon. E. F. N. Fane, s Jan 27, 43 S. Stuart June 16, 43 P. C. B. Hamilton, d Oct 6, 43	Cape of Good Lieut-Colon (w) Henry Somerset, Major A. B. Armstrong Captains H. D. Warden G. T. C. Napier W. Sutton, m T. Donovan J. R. O'Reilly C. H: Somerset J. Armstrong	Hope. el. K. H., Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 44 Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 41 July 30, 36 Nov 19, 41 April 19, 46 Jan 8, 47 April 1, 47
W. S. R. Noroott, A. H. Horsford, E. Rooper Sopt 2, 42 A. S. Murray E. A. Somerset, d A. Macdonald Hon. J. A. Keane, d Hon. J. A. Keane, d Hon. R. Charteris, d May 7; 46 First Lieutenants Hon. E. F. N. Fane, s Jan 27, 43 S. Stuart June 16, 43 P. C. B. Hamilton, d Oct 6, 43 J. R. Glynn, adj J. R. Bekrith May 3, 44 May 1, 44 May 1, 46 May 7; 46 May 14, 46 May 7; 46 May 14, 46 May 1, 41	Cape of Good Lieut-Colon (w) Henry Somerset, Major A. B. Armstrong Captains H. D. Warden G. T. C. Napier W. Sutton, m T. Donovan J. R. O'Reilly C. H: Somerset J. Armstrong T. Hare	Hope. el. K. H., Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 44 Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 41 July 30, 36 Nov 19, 41 April 19, 44 April 19, 47 Jan 8, 47 April 1, 47 April 1, 47
W. S. R. Noroott, A. H. Horsford, E. Rooper Sopt 2, 42 A. S. Murray E. A. Somerset, d A. Macdonald Hon. J. A. Keane, d Hon. J. A. Keane, d Hon. R. Charteris, d May 7; 46 First Lieutenants Hon. E. F. N. Fane, s Jan 27, 43 S. Stuart June 16, 43 P. C. B. Hamilton, d Oct 6, 43 J. R. Glynn, adj J. R. Bekrith May 3, 44 May 1, 44 May 1, 46 May 7; 46 May 14, 46 May 7; 46 May 14, 46 May 1, 41	Cape of Good Lieut-Colon (w) Henry Somerset, Major A. B. Armstrong Captains H. D. Warden G. T. C. Napier W. Sutton, m T. Donovan J. R. O'Reilly C. H: Somerset J. Armstrong T. Hare	Hope. el. , K. H., Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 41 Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 41 July 30, 36 Nov 19, 41 April 19, 46 Jan 8, 47 April 1, 47 April 1, 47 April 1, 47
W. S. R. Norcott, A. H. Horsford, E. Rooper Sopt 2, 42 A. S. Murray E. A. Somerset, d A. Macdonald Oct 24, 45 Hon. J. A. Keane, d Nov 20, 46 C. J. Woodford H, Hardinge May 7; 46 Hon. R. Charteris, d May 14, 46 First Lieutenants Hon. E. F. N. Fane, s Jan 27, 43 S. Stuart P. C. B. Hamilton, d D. G. 6, 43 J. F. Beckwith A. A. Cartwright J. P. Need Oct 10, 45 Oct 10, 45	Cape of Good Lieut-Colon (W) Henry Somerset Major A. B. Armstrong Captains H. D. Warden G. T. C. Napier W. Sutton, m T. Donovan J. R. O'Reilly C. H: Somerset J. Armstrong T. Hare T. Campbell J. J Bissett J. Borrow	Hope. el. Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 44 Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 41 July 30, 36 Nov 19, 41 April 19, 46 Jan 8, 47 April 1, 47
W. S. R. Norcott, A. H. Horsford, E. Rooper Sopt 2, 42 A. S. Murray E. A. Somerset, d A. Macdonald Oct 24, 45 Hon. J. A. Keane, d Nov 20, 46 C. J. Woodford H, Hardinge May 7; 46 Hon. R. Charteris, d May 14, 46 First Lieutenants Hon. E. F. N. Fane, s Jan 27, 43 S. Stuart P. C. B. Hamilton, d D. G. 6, 43 J. F. Beckwith A. A. Cartwright J. P. Need Oct 10, 45 Oct 10, 45	Cape of Good Lieut-Colon (w) Henry Somerset, Major A. B. Armstrong Captains H. D. Warden G. T. C. Napier W. Sutton, m T. Donovan J. R. O'Reilly C. H: Somerset J. Armstrong T. Hare	Hope. el. , K. H., Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 41 Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 41 July 30, 36 Nov 19, 41 April 19, 46 Jan 8, 47 April 1, 47 April 1, 47 April 1, 47
W. S. R. Norcott, A. H. Horsford, E. Rooper Sopt 2, 42 A. S. Murray E. A. Somerset, d A. Macdonald C. J. Woodford H, Hardinge Hon. R. Charteris, d May 7; 46 Hon. R. Charteris, d May 14, 46 First Lieutenants Hon. E. F. N. Fane, s Jan 27, 43 S. Stuart June 16, 43 P. C. B. Hamilton, d J. R. Glynn, adj J. F. Beckwith A. A. Cartwright J. P. Need G. P. Evelyn, Dec 31, 45 C. P. Pennington, d July 21, 46	Cape of Good Lieut-Colon (W) Henry Somerset Major A. B. Armstrong Captains H. D. Warden G. T. C. Napier W. Sutton, m T. Donovan J. R. O'Reilly C. H: Somerset J. Armstrong T. Hare T. Campbell J. J Bissett J. Borrow G. Johnstone, m Lieutenan	Hope. el. K. H., Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 44 Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 41 July 30, 36 Nov 19, 41 April 19, 46 Jan 8, 47 Jan 8, 47 April 1, 47 April 1, 47 April 1, 47 April 1, 47 June 4, 47
W. S. R. Norcott, A. H. Horsford, E. Rooper Sopt 2, 42 A. S. Murray E. A. Somerset, d A. Macdonald Oct 24, 45 Hon. J. A. Keane, d Nay 7; 46 Hon. R. Charteris, d May 14, 46 First Lieutenants Hon. E. F. N. Fane, sJan 27, 43 S. Stuart P. C. B. Hamilton, d D. R. Glynn, adj J. F. Beckwith A. A. Cartwright J. P. Need G. P. Evelyn, E. P. Pennington, d July 21, 46 E. P. Pennington, d July 21, 46 April 39, 47	Cape of Good Lieut-Colon (W) Henry Somerset Major A. B. Armstrong Captains H. D. Warden G. T. C. Napier W. Sutton, m T. Donovan J. R. O'Reilly C. H: Somerset J. Armstrong T. Hare T. Campbell J. J. Bissett J. Borrow G. Johnstone, m Lieutenan	Hope. el. K. H., Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 44 Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 41 July 30, 36 Nov 19, 41 April 19, 46 Jan 8, 47 Jan 8, 47 April 1, 47 April 1, 47 April 1, 47
W. S. R. Norcott, A. H. Horsford, E. Rooper Sopt 2, 42 A. S. Murray E. A. Somerset, d A. Macdonald Hon. J. A. Keane, d H. Hardinge Hon. R. Charteris, d May 7; 46 Hon. E. F. N. Fane, s Jan 27, 43 S. Stuart Hon. E. F. N. Fane, s Jan 27, 43 S. Stuart June 16, 43 P. C. B. Hamilton, d J. R. Glynn, adj J. F. Beckwith A. A. Cartwright J. P. Need G. P. Evelyn, E. Pennington, d July 21, 46 R. Heaviside April 39, 47	Cape of Good Lieut-Colon (W) Henry Somerset Major A. B. Armstrong Captains H. D. Warden G. T. C. Napier W. Sutton, m T. Donovan J. R. O'Reilly C. H: Somerset J. Armstrong T. Hare T. Campbell J. J Bissett J. Borrow G. Johnstone, m Lieutenan	Hope. el. K. H., Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 44 Mar 1, 39 Feb 16, 41 July 30, 36 Nov 19, 41 April 19, 46 Jan 8, 47 Jan 8, 47 April 1, 47 April 4, 47 fs

J Salis, R.M.	Jan 8.	17	J S. Warren April 1,	47
J. M'Donald			F, Smyth April 3,	
J. F. Poyes			G. L Studdart April 4,	
R. H. Walters	May 19,	46	M. B. Steele April 5,	47
W M. Mill	April 1,	47	J. C G. Kingsley April 6,	47
R. F. A. Lavers	April 1,	47	B. Davies July 23,	47
O. Fitzgerald	April 1,	47	Paym B. D. Wemyss, May 2,	47
G. J. Cary	April 1,	47	lt Sept 8,	46
J. Harvey	April 1,	47	Adj, W. Harvey, lt, Jan 22,	47
F. Cahan	July 20,	47	Qm, M. Rorke May 10,	44
J. Bourke	Sept 9,	45	ens Nov 19,	41
Ensigns	-		Surg W. C. Eddie Mar 26,	41
E. M. Jones	Jan 8,	47	A.S. R. M. Allen June 30,	43
W. B. C. Goodison	Jan 11,	47	V.S. J. Kingsley Mar 29,	39
H. J. Palmer	Jan 12,	47		
E. L. Green	Jan 22,	47	Green-Facings black.	
G. S Whitmore	Jan 23,	47	· Agent	
R. J. Bramley	Mar 5,	47	Sir John Kirkland.	

EASTERN PROVINCE



1848.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General SIR HENRY GEORGE WAKELYN SMITH. Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Colonel of the Second Batallion of Rifle Brigade, Administrator of the Government of the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa, and of the Territories and Dependencies thereof, and Ordinary and Vice Admiral of the same : High Commissioner for the Settling and Adjustment of the Affairs of the Territories adjacent or contiguous to the Eastern and North-Eastern Frontier of the Colony, &c. &c. &c.

> Extra Aide de Camp and Private Secretary, Bt. Major Garvock, 31st Foot.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Governor of the Eastern Province

Secretary, John Centlivres Chase, Esq.

Clerk, Mr. C. H. Huntley.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Ex. Lieut.-General Sir H. G.W. SMITH, Bt., G.C.B., President.

MEMBERS.

Hon. J. Montagu, Esquire, Secretary to Government.

- H. Rivers, Esquire, Treasurer and Accountant General.

--- W. Porter, Esquire, Attorney-General.

- W. Field, Esquire, Collector of Customs.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

His Ex. Lieut.-General Sir H. G. W. SMITH, G.C.B. President. Hon. J. Montagu, Esquire, Secretary to Government.

- H. Rivers, Esquire, Treasurer and Accountant General.

P. G. Brink, Esquire, Auditor General.

- W. Porter, Esquire, Attorney General.

- W. Field, Esquire, Collector of Customs.

UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Hon. J. Bardwell Ebden, Esq. | Hon. — Van der Byl Esq. Hamilton Ross, Esq. | — W. Cock Esq. W. Hope, Esq. (lcrk of the Councils.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Secretary to Government, Honorable John Montague, Esq.
Treasurer General, Honorable H. Rivers, Esq.
Auditor General, Honorable P. G. Brink, Esq.
Chief Justice, His Honor Sir John Wylde.
Puisne Judges, Hon. W. Menzies, Esq. & Hon. W. Musgrave, Esq.
Attorney General, Honorable W. Porter, Esq.

Master of the Supreme Court, Clerke Burton, Esq.

High Sheriff, John Stuart, Esq.

Registrar Supreme Court, T. H. Bowles, Esq.

Clerk of the Peace and Solicitor for Crown, D. J. Cloete, Esq. Superintendent of Police, Baron de Lorentz.

Surveyor General, Lt.-Colonel C. Michell.

Registrar of Deeds, James Carey, Esq.

Collector and Comptroller of Customs, W. Field, Esq.

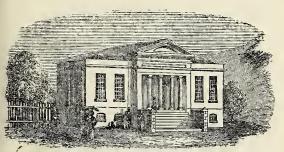
Port Captain, J. Bance, Esq.

Landing Surveyor of Customs, G. F. Rowan, Esq.

Postmaster General, R. Crozier, Esq.

Superintendent-General of Education, J. R. Innes, Esq. LL.D. Resident Surgeon, Somerset Hospital, H. Bikersteth, Esq.

Distributor of Stamps, J. D. Overbeek, Esq.



Court House, Graham's Town

ALBANY.

Fixed Establishments.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate,
H. Hudson, Sen. Esq., Oct. 8, 1845, £500.—Allowed £100 for
house rent, and horse and wagon hire when travelling on public duty.

CIVIL COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk, T. Stringfellow, Esq. Sep. 1, 1841, £200.

Extra Clerk, Mr. Thos. Pearse, Aug. 31, 1847, £80.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S DEPARTMENT.

Clerk to Resident Magistrate, J. H. B. Wienand, Esq. July 1,
1834, £80 and Fees.

[Second Clerk, to Ditto, Mr. R. C. Boyes, May 1, 1845, £80.

Kaffir Interpreter, Mr. G. Cyrus, £100. Messenger, Mr. C. Burton.

Clerk of the Peace, R. J. Eaton, Esq. Nov. 29, 1839, £250.

Gaoler, Mr. W. Gallagher, £50.

Matron, Mrs. S Gallagher, £20.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE :

H. Hudson, T. Philips, A. B. Armstrong, C. Maynard, W. M. Matthews, G. Dyason, R. Daniel, W. M. Edye, M. J. String fellow, W. Cock, R. J Eaton, W. Currie, C. Bird, J. Biddulph, J. Atherstone, J. C. Chase, and G. Jarvis, Esquires.

FIELD-CORNETS:

W. Stanton, Graham's Town; C. M. Keulder, Lower Bushman's S. H. Bradshaw, Bathurst; C. M. J. Bchrns, Fish River; J. D. Wentzel, Winterberg; W. Ayton, Konap;

C. Higgs, Fort Beaufort;

POST MASTERS:

F. H. Cole, Esq, Graham's Town; Mrs M. A Campbell, Fort Beaufort; Mr. B. Cunning, Bathurst; T. Pollard, Sidbury.

School Commission.

H. Hudson, Esq., President.

Rev. J. Heavyside

R J. Eaton, Esq. F. Carlisle, Esq.

Rev. W. Shaw Rev. J. Locke

P. W. Lucas, Esq.

Masler of the Government Free School, Mr. Francis Tudhope, Sept. 1, 1840, 2001. and 361. for house-rent. Assistant Teacher, ----

Usher, F. Tudhope, 151.

ABORIGINAL NATIVE TRIBES.

Interpreter, G. Cyrus, 1001.

J. Maclean, Commissioner al King William's Town, 500l.

H. Calderwood, do. Alice, 500%.

do. Tambookieland, 500l. E. M. Cole,

Interpreter, W. Shepstone, 1501. British Resident at the N. E. Boundary, H. D. Warden, 6001.

MUNICIPALITY OF GRAHAM'S TOWN.

Commissioners.

J. Temlett W. Ogilvie, Chairman, T. F. King J. Powell

G. Wood W. Hartley J. Thackwray J. Walker

M. B. Shaw.

Town Clerk, -Clerk of Market, C. Orsmond, Streetkeeper, A. Aldum.

Wardmasters.

Ward No. 1, none, Wildey proxy; 2, none, H. Barber proxy; 3, T. Jarman; 4, J. N. Daniel; 5, T. Walker; 6, S. Gradwell; 7, John Hill; 8, none, C. Orsmond proxy.

Assizer of Weights and Measures, George Leppan.

Poundmaster . -

EASTERN PROVINCE BANK.

Directors.

Charles Maynard, Esq., Chairman.
Messrs. H. Blaine, G. Wood, T. Nelson, W. R. Thompson.
Cashier, P. W. Lucas.

Accountant, W. B. Wildey.

2nd Clerk, ----

3rd diito, ----4th ditto, D. Hartley.

FRONTIER COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK.

Directors.

William Ogilvie, Esq., Chairman. Messrs. N. Birkenruth, R. Jarvie, W. M. Jaffray, S. Rodolf. B. M. Shepperson, L. H. Meurant. Cashier, Joseph S. Christopher.

Accountant, J. Standen.

EASTERN PROVINCE FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Directors.

H. Blaine, Esq., Chairman.

Messrs. G. Wood, W. Wright, T. Nelson, M. B. Shaw, W. R. Thompson, S. D. Mandy.

Auditors, C. W. Pakenham, A. W. Hoole, Solicitor, Geo. Jarvis. Secretary, F. H. Cole.

EASTERN PROVINCE TRUST COMPANY.

Directors.

H. Blaine, Esq, Chairman. Messrs. G. Wood, W. Wright, W. R. Thompson, T. Nelson, W. Ogilvie, C. Maynard. Solicitor, G. Jarvis, Secretary, F. Lucas.

ALBANY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Committee.

G. Jarvis, Esq., Chairman.

H. Blaine, Esq., F. Carlisle, Esq., Rev. Dr. Deveraux, Rev. J. Heavyside, Rev. W. Shaw, C. Maynard, Esq., T. Nelson Esq., M. B. Shaw Esq. W. R. Thompson Esq. Treasurer, P. W. Lucas, Esq.

Treasurer, P. W. Lucas, Esq. Hon Secretary, E. L. Kift, Esq. Librarian, Rev. A. Hay.

GRAHAM'S TOWN BRANCH OF THE SAVINGS BANK.

President, C. Maynard, Esq.

Vice-Presidents, J. Black and E. L. Kift, Esqrs.

Secretary, R. Orsmond, Esq.

United Albany Brethren Benefit Society.

President, Mr. D. Mackay.

Trustees, Messrs. J. B. Levey and J. Gunn. Stewards, S. Gradwell, B. Hall, sen., J. Evans, W. Yelling. Secretary, J. Glass.

St. George's Church.

Chaplain, Rev. J. Heavyside.

Vestry.

F. H. Cole, J. Hayton, E. L. Kift, C. Maynard, Dr. Morgan, W. Ogilvie, sen., C Pote.

Churchwardens, E. L. Kift and C. Pote.

Organist, Mrs Moore, Seaten, J. W. Goodes, Paid by the congregation.

WESLEYAN CHAPELS, GRAHAM'S TOWN.

There are three Wesleyan Chapels, in each of which Divine service is celebrated twice every Sabbath day, with several week-day services—in the English, Dutch, Kaffir, and Bechuana languages.

Trustees of Chopels.

Messrs J. Cawood, W. Cock, T. Cockcroft, W. A. Fletcher, R. Godlonton, W. Hartley, A. W. Hoole, J. C. Hoole, J. Howse, G. Lee, J. Powell, sen, M. B. Shaw, B. M. Shepperson, C. Slater, J. Walker, G. Wood, and W. Wright, sem.

Chapel Keeper and Sexton, P. King.

WESLEYAN AUXILIARY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
Treasm.ers, Rev. W. Shaw and W. Wright, Esq.
Secretaries, Rev. John Wilson and M. B. Shaw, Esq.
Secretary of Native Branch, Rev. H. Pearse.
Secretary of Juvenile Branch, Mr. C. Gowie.

There are branches of this Institution in nearly a'l the villages

and towns of the Eastern Province.

WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. (Established in 1822,)

President, Rev. W. Shaw.

Vice-Presidents, Rev. Messrs. H. Pearse and J. Wilson.

Treasurer, W. Wright, Esq.

General Secretary, Mr. W A. Hetcher. General Visitor, Mr. R. Godlonton.

There are about 700 pupils (European and Native) in the Sunday Schools of this Institution in Graham's Town, and upwards of 1,000 in the Country Schools which are in connection with this Union.

Wesleyan School of Industry and Infant School.

Established in 1837.

Committee.

Mesds. B Attwell, W. Attwell, Fletcher, Gowie, Howse, F. Lee, Macdonald, D. Paxton, Rhodes, C. Slater, J. Walker, and W. Wright.

Treasurer, Mrs. Shaw. Secretary, Mrs. Pearse. Teachers, Miss Pitchers and Miss Austin.

There are about one hundred and fifty pupils on the books of this Institution, with an average daily attendance of more than one hundred

Wesleyan Day Schools are also established at Salem, Clumber, and Farmerfield, each of which receives a grant of £30 annually from the Colonial Government. Day Schools for Fingoes and other classes of the native population are also established at Graham's Town, Fort Beaufort, Cradock, and Haslope Hills, chiefly taught by native teachers, and supported by the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Stations of the Wesleyan Missionaries in Southern Africa.

I .- CAPE DISTRICT,

Cape Town and Rondebosch, Revs. Thomas L. Hodgson and R. Ridgill.

Wynberg, Simon's Town, and Deep River, Rev. B. Ridsdale. Stellenbosch and Brachenbury's Valley, Revs. Barnabas Shaw and B. James Shaw.

George, Rev. Edward Edwards.

Khamies Berg, Little Namacqualand, Rev. J. Jackson.

Nisbet Bath, Great Namacqualand, Mr. J. A. Bailie, Assistant Missionary.

Concordia Ville, Damara Country, Rev. R. Haddy.

Ameral's Tribe, do. Mr. J. Tindall, Assistant Missionary.

Rev. T. L. Hodgson, Chairman of the District and General Superindent of the Missions in the Cape District.

II. THE ALBANY AND KAFFMARIA DISTRICT.

Graham's Town, Revs. W. Shaw, H. Pearse, and J. Wilson.

Salem and Farmerfield, Rev. H. H. Dugmore, and Mr. D. Roberts, Catechist.

Bathurst and Lower Albany, Rev. John Ayliff.

Fort Beanfort and Upper Albang, Revs. W Impey & G. Smith. Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage, John Smith, and Mr. R. Walker, Catechist.

Cradock, Rev. G. H. Green. Somerset. Rev. John Edwards.

Haslope Hills and Kama's Tribe, Mr. Austin, Schoolmaster.

KAFFRARIA.

1. AMAXOSA.

D'Urban, Fort Peddie, Revs. J. W. Appleyard, W. Sargent, and Mr. R. Tainton, Catechist.

Newtondale and Waterloo Bay, Mr James Kidd, Catechist.

Wesleyville and Beka, vacant for the present.

Mount Coke and Tamagha, do. Butterworth and Beecham Wood, do.

2. Abatembu.

Glovukaz (Umtirara's Tribe,) Rev. J. C. Warner. Imvani, do. Mr. Thos. Wakeford, Catechist. Clarkebury, vacant for the present. Morley. Rev. J. Stewart Thomas.

3 AMAMPONDO.

Buntingville, (Faku's Tribe,) Rev. F. P. Gladwyn.

Izalu, (Faku's Mission,) Rev. T. Jenkins, and Mr. Brown,

Catechist.

Shawbury. (Amabaca,) Rev. W. H. Garner, and Mr. Hulley Catechist. 4. PORT NATAL AND AMAZULU.

D'Urban, Port Natal, Rev. W. C. Holden.

Pieter Mariehan, Port John Pieterska

Pieter Maritzberg, Rev. John Richards.

NATIVE SETTLEMENTS, VIZ.: Kwanxubeni or Zwartkops, Rev. W. J. Davis.

Umkomanzi, Rev. James Allison

Rev. William Shaw, Chairman of the District, and General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions in South Eastern Africa.

III. THE BECHUANA DISTRICT.

Colesberg, Rev. P. Smailes.

Thaba Unchu, (Barolongs), Ratabani, (Korannas,) Lokualo, (Ligoia), Rev. James Cameron.

Plaatberg, Newlanders, and Basutos, Mirametsu, (Korannas,) Rev. R. Giddy.

Lishuani, (Griquas and Basutos,) Mr. J. P. Bertram, Assistant Missionary.

Umpuhani (Mantatees,) Rev. G. Schreiner.

Imparari, &c. (Mantatees,) Mr. J. Hartley, Assistant Missionary. Kamastone, (Kraai River), Rev. W Shepstone, and Mr. C. Van Soelen. Assistant Missionary.

Baraputse Country, vacant for the present. Rev. James Cameron, Chairman of the District.

TRINITY CHURCH AND INDEPENDENT CHAPEL-

Rev. John Locke, Pastor of English congregation.

Rev. N. Smit, Pastor of Native congregation.

Deacons, Dr. Minto, Messrs. Tudhope, Harley, and Rorke. Theopolis, Revs. Messrs. Taylor and Sass.

FORT BEAUFORT, Rev. Mr. Birt, English congregation; Rev. Mr. Kayser, Native do. pro tem.

SOMERSET, Rev. Mr. Gill; Rev. Mr. Brownlee, pro tem.

CRADOCK, Rev Mr. Monro.

KAT RIVER, Me-srs. Read.

UITENHAGE, Rev. Mr. Patterson.

BETHELSDORP, Rev. Mr. Kitchingson, and J. Kitchingson.

PORT ELIZABETH, Rev. Mr. Robson, English congregation; Mr. Passmore, Native congregation.

HANKEY, Rev. D. Philip, Mr Keliy, Schoolmaster.

GRAAFF-REINET, Rev. Mr. Merrington.

BAPTIST CHAPEL. Rev. A. Hay, Pastor. Deacons, Messrs. T Nelson, J Temlett, and W. Shepherd.

ROMAN CATHOLIC (St. PATRICK'S) CHURCH.
The Right Rev. Dr. Devereux, Vicar Apos. Eastern Province.
Rev. T Murphy, Chaplain.

PORT ELIZABETH, ST. AUGUSTINE CHURCH.
Rev. G. Corcoran, Pastor.

UITENHAGE, Rev. P. Hartigan, Pastor.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

J. Atherstone, W. G. Atherstone, M.D., A. G. Campbell, A. B. Morgan, and W. Christopher.

APOTHECARIES, CHEMISTS, AND DRUGGISTS.
Messrs. F. H. Cole, G. A. Monro, E. T. Taylor, and R. Read.

Attorneys of the Supreme and Circuit Courts.

Messrs. M J H Borcherds, R. J. Eaton, J. B Barnes, J. F.

Slater, G. Jarvis, J. Stone, and R. Roberts.

NOTARIES.

Messrs. G. Jarvis, J. B. Barnes, M. Borcherds, R. J. Eaton, J. Stone, B. Norden, R. Roberts, E. Haw, and C. Wienand.

AUCTIONEERS.

Graham's Town, Messrs. C. Pote and G. Wood. Fort Beaufort, B. D. Bell, and R. J. Painter.

STATISTICAL SKETCH

OF THE

ALBANY DIVISION.

ALBANY is the smallest, but at the same time the most important, Division of the Eastern Province. Graham's Town, the Capital of the Province, is nearly in the centre of the Division, commodiously situated, both for the growing commerce of the frontier, and also for the head-quarters of the military force,

which is there stationed for its defence.

This Division is perhaps the most diversified and pleasing of any in the Colony. In some parts it presents all those abrupt and rugged features which give character to African scenery; but in other parts, towards the coast, it has all the softness of the rich champaign divisions of England. In many large tracts it is encumbered with bush, but in by far the greater part it is only sufficiently wooded to impart beauty to the landscape, and to supply the inhabitants with a sufficiency of fuel, and with timber for building and farming purposes.

It may properly be divided into two parts, by a line drawn from East to West, from Double Drift, on the Fish River, to Rautenbach's Drift, on the Bushman's River. The portion south of this line comprises what is called Lower Albany, and is the tract of country known as the Zuurveld, originally appropriated for the reception of the British Settlers of 1820, and who may justly be

considered as the founders of the settlement.

This part, to an English eye, is beyond comparison the most

pleasing, though the upper part, as being the more suited for sheep, is considered at present as by far the most valuable.

The line mentioned would intersect Graham's Town at a point equi-distant from the East and West boundaries, and which is thus admirably situated to command the trade, and to contribute

to the convenience of the whole district.

The boundaries of the division are—on the East, the Great Fish River, as far as its junction with the Kat, which river it then follows to Fort Beaufort, where it diverges Eastward towards the Chumie, so as to include the Kat River Settlement, and all the sources of that stream, within the Colonial boundary. On the West, its boundary is the Bushman's River;—on the North, an imaginary line drawn from the Sunday River Poort, by the junction of the Great and Little Fish Rivers, until it reaches the Konap, which river it then follows to the Winterberg;—on the South, it has the Indian Ocean.

The Division is computed to contain 2,408 square miles, nearly the whole being suited either for agricultural or pastoral purposes.

Lower Albany, though not in request for sheep walks, the pasturage heing too rank and sour, and the atmosphere too humid, is nevertheless, from its capabilities of supporting a dense population, a most valuable tract of country. Thousands of acres are ready for the plough, perfectly free from obstruction of any kind, and the soil is of excellent quality for the production of grain of all descriptions; as well as for cotton, flax, hemp, tobacco, and many other productions in great demand in the markets of Europe.

It is already more thickly settled than any other part of the Colony, the neighbourhood of Cape Town alone excepted, and it is stamped in every part with the distinctive marks of an English settlement. The features of the country are in perfect correspondence with this, being park-like in their general character, thickly studded with the elegant mimesa, and other trees and shrubs of great beauty. It is dotted with numerous farm-houses and enclosures, contains several rising villages, and in every part exhibits indications of that industry and enterprise, which can hardly fail of conducting to ultimate success.

Commencing our itine ary at the mouth of the Fish River, the Rio d'Infanta of the Portuguese, we remark, that for two miles from the sea this river presents a noble sheet of water, perfectly straight, with a mean breadth of 1000 feet. For seven miles further it is tortuous, but with a considerable depth of water—the lofty sloping banks on each side being densely covered with the rich deep green foliage, interspersed with lofty euphorbia,

peculiar to South Africa. On the right bank of the river, commanding the mouth, is Fort Dacres, a mere temporary military post, established for the purpose of covering the transit of stores

from the western side to the opposite shore.

WATERLOO BAY is situated immediately on the Eastern side of the Fish River, the high bluff which marks the entrance channel on that side forming the Western horn of that Port. Though open from seaward, this Bay has been of immense importance to the inhabitants, and especially to the government, since the commencement of hostilities with the Kaffirs, in the early part of 1846. Heavy moorings have been laid down, and smart handy vessels are able to run in and discharge cargo in fine weather with great dispatch. A village is springing up here, and which, from the excellence of the roads hence to Fort Beaufort, a distance of 60 miles, and beauty of the country along the whole line, is likely to become of great importance. A ferry boat is placed at the mouth of the River, by means of which persons or luggage may at all hours be passed over on payment of a small toll.

Six miles Westward of the Fish River is situated PORT JESSIE, Cawood's Bay,—an open Roadstead, but which has the advantage of good anchorage, and a firm unencumbered beach. A considerable quantity of merchandize has been landed here within the past year by Messrs. Cawood and others, by whom it is said to be fully equal to Waterloo Bay, or any other point along the coast.

PORT FRANCES is situated at the mouth of the Kowie River. six miles West of Port Jessie. This River forms an estuary of considerable width and depth of water, but which is impeded at the entrance by a large accumulation of sand, partly the debris of the surrounding high lands that skirt the River, and partly from the action of the sea and its evident but slow retrocession from the Eastern shore of this continent. Through the bank thus formed, an endeavour has been made by the spirited proprietor of the adjacent land to cut a straight channel on the Western side, by which means much greater velocity has been added to the current, while the channel thereby is consiberably deepened. These works, while in progress, and after the expenditure of several thousand pounds, were interrupted and materially damaged by a freshet, which undermined them on the land side, carrying away so large a quantity of material, that the projector, from prudential motives, has been induced to discontinue his operations. the meantime the aid of the government has been sought; and it is only just to say, that every disposition has been shewn by the present Executive of the Colony to entertain the subject, and to

afford thereto every assistance which can be given compatible with

the public interests.

The village of Port Frances is now in ruins; but it can still boast of an excellent inn, kept by Mr. Berrington. A neat Chapel of the Wesleyan denomination is still standing, but, from the dispersion of the inhabitants, is uot used and is rapidly falling to decay. The surrounding country presents some of the most picturesque scencry of South Africa. Both banks of the River are particularly beautiful, while the River itself is navigable for vessels of considerable draught of water for about twelve miles.

BATHURST is nine miles from Port Frances, and lies almost on the direct route thence to Graham's Town. This is considered to be one of the most pleasing and romantic villages in the Colony. It is the Richmond, or Montpelier of Albany, and well

worthy of this designation.

It bas two inns—one admirably conducted by the Widow Hartley—the other by Mr. Thomas Hartley. It boasts of an Episcopalian Cburch—which, for chasteness of style and general appearance, may challenge comparison with any edifice of the same size in the Parent country—a Wesleyan Chapel, a well-

conducted Public School, and a Reading Association.

Diverging a little to the S.E. from Bathurst, at the distance of four miles, is a village called EBENEZER, and sometimes James's Party. The greater part of this location lies upon an elevated ridge of limestone formation; and which may perhaps account for the peculiar fertility that distinguishes the land in this particular neighbourhood. The quality which lime possesses of retaining moisture, and of rendering the soil cool and nutritive, makes that mineral, as a manure, of great value, and, we doubt not, but were it more generally used, it would greatly improve the character of lands which are comparatively unproductive. In this village, on an elevated site, commanding an extensive prospect, is another Chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists.

Proceeding four miles further towards Graham's Town, lies CLUMBER, but which need not be longer dwelt upon than to remark that it contains a Day and Sunday School, and a Chapel, all of which have been established and are conducted by the same

denomination.

About ten miles S. of this village, at a place called CUYLER-VILLE, a School-house has been erected by members of the Episcopalian Church, and to which a Schoolmaster was formerly appointed by the Colonial Church Society; but be has long since been removed, the building having since served as a rallying point for the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, when attacked by the adjacent Kaffirs. Here, in 1846, a most gallant defence was

made against a night attack by those infuriated savages.

From this point, a little to the W. of the road to Graham's Town, on a spot near Trapps' Valley, called Bethel, an Institution for colored persons has recently been established by the Wesleyan Society. They have here a Chapel and a School, which

are well attended by the natives who reside there.

Proceeding from this station towards Graham's Town, the road gradually rises, until, at a distance of ten miles from the Capital, you ascend from Manley's Flat-where there is a capital called the Cheshire Cheese, kept by an English Settler, named Robey-the lofty ridge by which it is partly environcd. From the summit of this elevation, the traveller obtains a bird's-eye view of nearly the whole of Lower Albany. Facing the South, his horizontal line is the ocean, distant 25 miles. A little inland from the coast in front is Donkin Mount, named after the unfortunate Lieut .- General of that name. From thence, looking South-Westward, are seen the Bathurst hills, and beyond them, to the extreme right, the heights at Lombard Post, near which is situated the Hottentot village of Theopolis, containing about 300 inhabitants, chiefly persons of color, founded by the London Missionary Society, one of whose Missionaries resides on the spot. The village contains a School and a Chapel.

Near the foot of the Lombard Hills, a building has been erected by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood belonging to the Episcopalian Church, combining the requisite conveniences for a School, Chapel, and Residence for a Schoolmaster. This Institution is named Southwell. The Teacher is mainly supported by the volnntary contributions of the surrounding inhabitants, aided by an annual stipend from that excellent association-the Colonial

Church Society.

About 15 miles N. of Theopolis is situated another Institution for colored persons, called FARMERFIELD, and which was established by the Wesleyan Society about five years ago. A European Superintendent, who acts as Schoolmaster and Catechist, is stationed here. The population amounts to about 450 souls. They possess large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, besides many horses and wagons.

It is computed that about one-third of the men on this station are usually labouring for the neighbouring farmers, the general rate of wages being 2s. per day. They have an excellent Day and Sunday-school, and Divine service is regularly performed by

the Wesleyan Missionaries, or by their lay assistants.

Four miles from Farmerfield, to the N., is the village of SALEM, established by a party of Wesleyan Methodists, who formed a portion of the emigrants of 1820, and whose active zeal for the spread of religion, and the general diffusion of knowledge, has had such a manifest and powerful influence, not only upon the Albany Division, but upon the whole Province. In this village there are several very respectable and substantial houses. The Assagai River runs through the village, and affords during the driest seasons an abundant supply of water. The channel of the River lies deep, and has more the character of a succession of pools than a continuous stream. It frequently ceases to flow for considerable periods, but these pools are never exhausted, and abound with fish of excellent quality. In this village is a neat, well-built, and spacious Chapel, belonging to the Wesleyan Society, and a respectable dwelling for the Resident Missionary, who receives from government a salary of £150 per annum. It has the advantage also of an excellent Boarding and Day School. and of the presence of an unpaid Resident Justice of the Peace.

The distance from Salcm to Graham's Town, which lies in a N.E. direction, is 16 miles, the road leading through some of the most romantic seenery in this part of South Africa. On approaching the chain of hills behind which the town is situated. the road winds for several miles through a mountainous pass, exhibiting some of the boldest and wildest features of African scenery. In several places the mountains present the appearance of having been torn asunder by some violent disruption; while on the jutting crags, and in the fissures of the rock which frown at some points at a dizzy beight above the head of the traveller. are seen the Klipspringer bounding from point to point with a temerity and success that are perfectly surprising. This agile and interesting little quadruped is, however, not the only inhabitant of this wild neighbourhood. It abounds also with Jaboons, and several varieties of the monkey tribe. These animals are frequently seen in large troops, and occasionally do much mischief in the fields and gardens of the adjacent farmers. The road through this mountain pass was originally constructed from funds raised by a voluntary subscription of a few of the inhabitants interested in that particular locality, assisted by a contribution of £100 from government. It has since been kept in a state of wretched repair by means of a toll; but a new line is in course of construction by the Central Road Board, which has already expended about £5,000 in this important work.

From the summit of the lofty ridge, GRAHAM'S TOWN is

seen resting on its Eastern base, embosomed by high land or

ridges of inferior elevation.

A new road at this entrance of the town has lately been formed through a precipitous, rugged gorge in the hills, called Goodwin's Kloof,—an escarpment being made in the solid rock, and a firm and enduring basement obtained. The view of the town from an angle at this point is striking and beautiful. The line for this road was projected by C. Bell, Esq., Assistant-Surveyor-General.

The general appearance of the fown is pleasing, if not imposing. The houses being interspersed with gardens, and the streets of great width, the entire area of the town is so considerable as to afford ample room for the next generation at least, without the smallest extension of its present limits. The number of houses is computed at 750; the total amount of population at 6,000, of whom 1,500 are persons of color, of the class usually termed "native foreigners," Some of the stores are spacious and handsome edifices - of late years a very considerable improvement having taken place both in the general style of building and character of the workmanship. It has three weekly Newspapers, two in English, and one in Dutch, which are well supported; two Joint Stock Banks -the Eastern Province Bank, with a capital of £40,000, and the Frontier Commercial and Agricultural Bank, with a capital of £75,000, both of which are in flourishing circumstances. It has its own Fire Assurance Company, with a capital of £20,000, the shares bearing a premium of 100 per cent, on the paid up capital: and a Subscription Public Library, containing 5,000 volumes of the best standard works.

In the N.F. angle of the valley in which Graham's Town is situated is *Oatlands*, the seat of Colonel Somerset, commanding the Cape Mounted Rifles. The house and grounds form a very picturesque object—lying in a warm sunny nook, thickly dotted

with clumps of evergreens of native growth.

The most conspicuous edifice is the Episcopalian Church, and which is most awkwardly placed in the centre of High street; nor does the style of this structure compensate for the badness of the site. But little attention has been paid to proportion. Its width is too great for its height, and the tower is much too low. The style is the old Gothic, with massy pointed arched windows—one of which, behind the communion, is of stained glass—and pinnacles:

Within this edifice are several monuments. The most remarkable is to the memory of Lieut. T. C. White, who fell near

the banks of the Bashee by the hands of the Kaffirs, while engaged with the Colonial forces, shortly after the irruption of these people into the Colony in 1835, in repelling and punishing the invaders.

There is also in this Church a cenotaph to the memory of Col. Graham, after whom the town takes its name. A short inscription on this monumert tells of the virtues of the deceased, and also that he taught the Hottentots "religion, morality, and industry; and made them efficient and active soldiers."

About a quarter of a mile from this Church are the premises of the Wesleyan denomination. These consist of a handsome Chapel, capable of containing 1,000 persons. This Chapel having now become too small for the congregation, a much larger edifice is in course of erection, the cost of which, as per estimate, will he £3,200. On one side are two spacious School-rooms for white and colored children - one of which is used on week-days for the Government Free-School, and on Sundays by the Wesleyan Body, hoth as a School and Chapel, in which service is conducted in the Dutch language. On the other side is a plain hut well huilt and commodious dwelling house for the Superintendent of the Weslevan Society's Missions in South Africa. The Chapel formerly used by this Society is now applied to the use of the colored classes, and Divine Service is performed in it every Sunday in the Kaffir tongue. On week-days it is occupied as a School of Industry for girls, and for young children of both sexes, who are taught upon the Infant School system.

The Independent and Baptist denominations have also their several Chapels. Both of these are well-built structures, particularly the former, the facade of which is peculiarly chaste and elegant—contributing greatly to the appearance of the town, as well as the accommodation of those who worship within its walls.

The Roman Catholics have at present decidedly the best and most imposing public building in the town. This Church, which is dedicated to the titular saint of Ireland, St. Patrick, is in the pure Gothie style, turretted, and with pointed arches and pinnacles. The interior is spacious—the large front window of stained glass, shedding a beautiful, subdued, and mellow light upon the highly-ornamented ceiling, and rich tracery of the surrounding cornice. The officiating Priest receives a stipend from Government of £100 a year.

The Edifice now occupied as a Court-house and Public Offices was originally erected for a Commercial Hall, but was sold by the proprietors to Government for the purposes stated. It is a handsome building, the approach to the front entrance being by

a spacious flight of steps leading to a portice supported by massy piliars, constructed of indurated limestone, which is found in

great abundance near Bathurst.

The Gaol is a low but quadrangular building, having little to recommend it to notice, either in point of s'yle, architecture, or workmanship. The internal arrangement is said to be commodious, but we believe not sufficiently so to admit of that elassification which is essential to the maintenance of efficient prison discipline. There is no profitable in-door employment for the prisoners, and consequently there are no earnings to reduce the amount of expenditure for their maintenance. The introduction of a tread-mill, under proper regulations, would remedy this, and, as a means of discipline as well as of profit, might be made of great public benefit.

Graham's Town being the head-quarters of the military, contains extensive barracks and other buildings appropriated to the several departments connected therewith, but which do not call for any particular description. The presence, however, of a considerable military staff adds greatly to the animation of the place, as well as contributes essentially to that money circulation which is confessedly the sinews of trade as well as of war.

The town is governed by a Municipality, composed of nine Commissioners and eight Wardmasters,-the former being elected by the general voice of the householders, and the latter by the inhabitants of the wards respectively to which they are appointed. The officers of the Municipality are, a Town Clerk, Clerk of the Market, Superintendent of Roads, an Assizer of Weights and Measures, and a Stree-keeper. These offices are in the gift of the Commissioners, who also collect the rates, and defray the expenditure consequent on the improvement and good order of the town at large. Though all has not been done which might have been accomplished, yet it is but just to remark, that, since the erection of the Municipality, very great improvement has taken place. The streets have been improved; reservoirs for water have been constructed, the water courses repaired, east iron pipes (obtained from London) laid down; fountains have been placed in convenient situations in every part of the town; a market-house has been built, and three bridges been constructed across the most frequented thoroughfarcs. Still there is a wide field for exertion. There are wanting a night police; a few lamps at the corners and crossings; a paved, or at least smooth, footway; the erection of a town-hall, and a variety of other matters, which it would be out of place here to particularize. Enough has been done to shew the immense value of such Institutions; while at the same time they prepare the pcople to take upon themselves those legislative and civil duties which are connected with the unshackled control by themselves

of their own public interests.

The market is well attended, and from the great variety of character and of the produce there to be met with, is a scene of much interest. It is held every morning, Sundays excepted, at nine o'clock, the sales being conducted by public auction by the Clerk of the Market, who receives the money from the purchaser, and for which he is responsible to the seller. The market dues consist of two per cent, on all produce sold, and a registry fee of fourpence half-peony for each wagon. There is also a trifling fee for the trouble of weighing, which is paid by the seller.

The total amount of produce sold on the market may be

averaged at £25,000 per annum.

Graham's Town is the emporium of the Eastern Frontier Districts, and its main streets present scenes of incessant commercial activity; while almost every article, whether of utility or ornament, may be as readily obtained as in most of the provincial towns of the mother country. There are several good Inns, where visitors may command, and will receive, every reasonable comfort and attention.

One of the most important works ever undertaken on this frontier is a Military Road, called the Queen's Road, extending from Graham's Town to the N.E. as far as the Tarka district. Leading over some table land which skirts Graham's Town on the East, at a distance of eight miles it crosses a stony ridge. near a conspicuous peak called Governor's Kon, and then immediately enters the wild and rugged jungle of the Fish River Bush. Here it winds round the precipitous and densely wooded hills, which in many places have been scarped, though of solid rock, so as to form on one band a perpendicular wall of rock, crowned by an impervious thicket; and on the other a glen-so wild, so deep, and so precipitous, as to inspire in a stranger a feeling of apprehension which it is very difficult to dispel. The road throughout is admirable, whether considered in reference to surface or inclination, the dip nearly throughout heing very inconsiderable. After clearing the Fish River Bush, this road crosses the river itself at a drift four miles below FORT BROWN, formerly called Hermanus Kraal, near which is the British Settlers' Inn, kept by Mr. Prior. Three miles further it crosses the Konap, near the drift of which, on the Eastern side, is another Military Station, called the KONAP Post, and also

another Inn, kept by Mr. Tomlinson, where the traveller is sure to meet with every attention. Passing this spot, the road commences the ascent of the Konap Heights, on the summit of which is presented a magnificent view of the mountain chain. which, rising in the Division of Graaff-Reinet, stretches away in a line parallel with the coast, to the furthest extremity of Kaffirland. From thence to Fort Beaufort, 20 miles, the road leads through one of the most valuable and beautiful tracts of pastoral country in the Colony. The Kat River runs to the right of the road as far as Fort Beaufort, at a mean distance of not more than from one to two miles from it. On the road side, near the 12 mile stone, is a capital Inn, called the Beaufort Cottage, kept by Mr. J. Jackson, where travel'ers will meet with ample and good accommodation A little furtner. the pass called Dans Hoogte, the stream is seen winding like a silver thread in a deep glen, almost beneath the feet of the traveller. About 12 miles from this point to the Eastward, is the Military Station, cailed POST VICTORIA, and a little to the left is the spot called BLOCK DRIFT, so celebrated for the proceedings there at the early part of the Kaffir war of 1816.

FORT BEAUFORT has sprung up within the past twelve years from a mere military post to the rank of the second town of the district. It is beautifully situated on the left bank of the Kat River, near the mouatalu chain referred to, on a sort of peninsula formed by the bend of the river. It contains several well built, handsome, and substantial dwelling-houses and stores, extensive military buildings, and is altogether a place of great interest and importance. The country for many miles around it may boast of some of the finest sheep and grain farms in the Eastern Province. It contains a neat Wesleyau chapel, two Ministers of that denomination residing on the spot; an I also a Clergyman of the Episcopalian Church, who acts as Military Chaplain, and for whom a spacious Church is in course of erection. It is the head-quarters at present of that splendid cavalry regiment,

the 7th Dragoon Guards.

A few miles above Fort Beaufort, keeping the course of the river, the road leads through a narrow Poort or defile to a stream called the Blinkwater, to the right of which is the Hottentot

Settlement of the KAT BIVER.

This tract of country is one of the most interesting and remarkable in the Eastern Districts. It may, in general terms, be described as a basiu, encircled by the chain of mountains beforementioned, and from which issue the numerous streams that give fertillity to the soil, and render it so eligible for a numerous population.

These mountains are of considerable altitude, and present from their summits magnificent views of the surrounding country. In many places their sides are clothed with timher of large size, and of the most useful description, especially for wagen and other work, for which the hard woods of the colony are found to be so valuable. The population amounts to 5,300, nearly all of whom are Hottentots and other persons of color. A Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, the Rev. W. R. Thomson, is stationed amongst them, and also two Missionaries belonging to the London Missionary Society. Religious services are well attended, and numerous Schools are established, in

which the children are making encouraging progress.

Many of the inhabitants here possess wagons, and have very comfortable cottages and productive gardens. Great pains have been taken hy some to lead out the water, without which these lands are comparatively unproductive, and to make other improvements, but the recent Kaffir war occasioned great desola. tion, as well as suspended all those pursuits which are calculated to confer credit upon, and promote the prosperity of, a community. The mountains surrounding the Settlement are frequently covered with snow during the winter months, but the valleys are well sheltered by the thoray mimosa, and afford excellent pasture during the whole year, On the whole, though there is much room for improvement, yet the Kat River Settlement must be pronounced as being one of the most interesting portions of this district, affording as large a scope for meditation to the moralist, as for the researches of those who delight in the investigation of natural history.

Returning to the Blinkwater, the new road is found following the course of that stream in a direct line towards the WINTER-BERG, the highest mountain in this part of the Colony. It forms the most conspicuous, as it is the most imposing, feature in the whole landscape. When capped by the dazzling snows of winter, or by the somhre thunder clouds of summer, it presents an object which, from whatever point of view it is heled, cannot be

otherwise than pronounced as extremely heautiful.

This mountain is the North-Eastern angle of Albany, and from its table summit commands a view of the whole district, as well as part of Kaffirland, and of the three divisions of Somerset, Cradock, and Graeff-Reinet. From its rocky and precipitous sides issue the various streams called here spruis, which, uniting lower down, form the Konap River, and which then meanders for about fifty miles through a tract of country which may with safety be pronounced as one of the richest and most valuable in

Southern Africa, until it unites itself with the Fish River at Tomlinson's Post. The upper part of this tract of country lying more immediately under the Winterberg, contains some of the most productive grain farms in the Colony. Many of the streams have their sources at a considerable elevation, and are thus easily led out for the purposes of irrigation. Artificial water-courses have been constructed at comparatively little expense or labor: and hy this means large gardens and orcbards have been planted below them, a d corn lands cultivated, which have been very productive. The pasturage is eminently suited for large cattle. the great drawback heing the immediate vicinity of the Kaffir tribes. Lower down, from the Konap to the Fish River, are some of the finest sheep-walks in the Colony. The surface. though stony, is in general covered with a rich sward of grass. interspersed with a good deal of Spekboom, and other succulent herbage, so conducive to the health, and consequent increase, of sheep and other animals of the same genus. The Fish River here pursues its course through a deep but broad valley, in some places greatly encumbered with hush. It contains, however, some excellent farms, and, though, from the general character of the soil, known by the Colonial term karoo, it is subject to severe drought, is a very valuable tract of country.

Beyond the Fish River, Westward to the Zuurherg, and from

Beyond the Fish River, Westward to the Zuurherg, and from thence to the Bushman's River, the country is extremely rugged. It is, however, interspersed with some good farms, and maintains a large amount of every description of live stock. From the nature of the country, these farms are in general much scattered, but it is upon the whole well watered by pools or vleys, and rivulets; and where not too much encumhered with hush, is found to make excellent sheep-walks. For large cattle this tract of country in general is scarcely surpassed by any in

the Coluny.

From Graham's Town the great post road to Port Elizabeth and Cape Town runs for a short way Ina N.W. direction, and then nearly due W. At a distance of 12 miles from town it crosses the New Year's River, a small stream tributary to the Bushman's River. Assagaai Bosch is the next stage; and seven miles further is the little village of STDBURRY, established by Lieut. R. Daniell, an serive, enterprising, and successful sheepfarmer. His estate, called Sidbury Park, is situated here, his residence being a little to the right of the road. His farming establishment, and that of Mr. Rice Smith, immediately adjoining, and their flocks of fine woolled sheep are well worthy of the visitor's attention, and a sight of them, if he can

rightly estimate the value of rural affairs to the prosperity of a country, will well repay him for any little delay he may suffer in consequence.

An Episcopalian Church has been erected here, and to which a stipendiary clergyman has been appointed by government.

The village itself is small, but it contains a capital inn, kept by Mr. G. Poilard, and being on the main road, it promises, as population increases, to become of greater importance. It is surrounded by many good farms, that are in the occupation of some highly intelligent and respectable families.

Seven miles from Sidbury brings you to the Bushman's River, deeply seated in a woody jungle, and which forms the western boundary of the Albany district. Here there is another inn; and, indeed, along the whole line of road from Fort B-aufort to Utenhage, or Port Elizabeth, the traveller will find at easy stages every attention and accommodation that be can reasonably desire. From the Bushman's River to the former town, the distance is 42, and to the latter 55 miles, the road passing, with the exception of Quagga Vlakte, through a broken but diversi-

fied and interesting country.

Albany is very rich in botanical treasures. Its indigenous trees and bushes are various, and many extremely pleasing; and as but few of them are deciduous, they retain their beauty during the whole year. Nothing can be conceived more delightful than the valleys, and many of the plains and ridges, at midsummer, (January) when the mimosa is in flower,delighting the eve with its clusters of golden blossoms, and perfuming the air with its fragrant odour. Most of the kloofs and forests abound with woods of a useful character, and which, for wagon and farm-work in general are not surpassed by any in the world. For bonse-building they are not so suitable. native fir, called vellow-wood (taxus elongatus) is greatly inferior to deal. It is barder, and much sooner injuriously affected by atmospheric influence. - The Cape mahogany, or stinkwood, is not found in Albany; but it produces several other, such as sneeze-wood, saffran, red els. &c., which, when seasoned, are found to be excellent substitutes. The foliage of nearly all the native forest trees is extremely beautiful; and, being intermingled with numerous parasitical plants,-aloes, uphorbia, and flowering heatbs and shrubs, the whole presents to the lover of nature a scene, the view of which cannot fail to afford him much pleasure.

The soil and climate of Albany appear favorable to many of the forest trees of Europe, and also to the fruits both of warm and cold latitudes: The oak and fir are common, and grow rapidly and luxuriantly, attaining often a large size. The timber, however, is much more soft and porous than it is found to be in colder climates, neither will it effectually answer the same purposes for which it is there used. The orange tree thrives well in moist situations, and produces fruit of fine quality. Peaches, nectarines, and apricots, are very abundant. Plums, of several varietics, are produced, hut are less plentiful. Apples, pears, and mulberries abound, and are very productive. The hanana is successfully cultivated in moist sheltered situations, and is found to produce fruit ef good flavour, The vine is common and prolific, but no wine has yet heen produced that would in the English market be reckoned even tolerable. Melons, and many other plants of the cucurbitaceae class, thrive exuherantly, and are very productive. Gooscherries and currants are not uncommon, but their fruit is scanty, and rather insipid. The cotton-tree, though only of late cultivated to any extent, is found to thrive well, and produces cotton of good quality. There is little doubt that it will, with attention, be made a valuable article of export. The most productive of the gramina order of plants in this district is maize, or Indian corn. It is a very hardy plant, and capable of enduring a much greater degree of drought than any other of the same class. Wheat is successfully cultivated, but it is subject to rust near the coast, and is not of such good quality, either in respect to color or weight, as that which is produced more in the interior, or in the western districts. Barley and oats are extremely plentiful, and kitchen vegetables of every variety may he produced in abundance in appropriate situations, On the whole, Albany must be pronounced as one of the most fruitful districts of the colony, and, from local peculiarities, hetter able than any other to support a dence population.

In rural affairs, the inhabitants stand deservedly high in public estimation. With a perseverance beyond all praise, they have devoted themselves to the improvement of live stock, in a manner which has already been attended with the most important results, and which promises to give an entirely new character in this respect to the colony at large. Till within the last 13 years, wine was the staple produce and export of the colony; wool is now the grand object of the eastern districts, and partly of the western, and is increasing so rapidly in quality and value, as to hold out a reasonable hope of this colony attaining, at no very distant day, to an eminence equal to the most favored possessions of the British Crown. Large sums have been expended in the importation from

Germany, France, England, and Australia, of woolbearing sheep, principally of the Merino and Saxon breed, and by means of which the comparatively worthless native sheep of the colony have been so improved, that the wool shorn from them has produced in the London market as high as 2s. 6d. per pound. The fair average may be stated at a range of from 1s. to 2s. per pound. The entire success of this pursuit has brought forth a new class of competitors, as well as given a largely increased value to laud. Many men of capital, of education, and of intelligence, are now engaged in this pursuit, and buildings and other improvements are springing up, which indicate decisively the rapid advancement of the colony in substantial prosperity.

Albany alone contains 500,000 woolled sheep, while the total quantity of wool exported to England from the Eastern Districts, for the year ending 5th January, 1846, was 2,085,058 pounds:

the estimated value of which was £114.153.

It is already rich in all the requisites on which to establish a most flourishing settlement, and it requires nothing but available

labour to turn those requisites to valuable account.

It may be fearlessly stated, that no colonial possession offers so many and such great advantages to the man of industry, or small capitalist, as this and the neighbouring districts. The climate is equal in salubrity to any in the world; all the necessaries of life are plentiful, while the ordinary wages to servants of every class, or rate of payment for mechanical labour, are sufficient to secure not only ample food and clothing, but most of the comforts of life. Many of the emigrants of 1820, who founded the Albany settlement, had no other capital to commence with than health, strength, and industry, and vet, despite of every drawback-and they were many and severe at the outset-there is not an individual in the whole district, except where it may arise from the most thoughtless indiscretion, or from an unusual visitation of Providence, who is not in comfortable circumstances, in the enjoyment of all the necessaries, and in not a few Instances many of the elegaucies of life. This refers especially to those engaged In rural pursuits,-for several who directed their attention to trade, have not merely maintained their families in comfort, but have amassed considerable wealth.

The average rates of wages are as follows:—Mechanics, from 5s: to 7s. 6d. per day.—European labourer, or farm servant, from £20 to £40 per annum, or 3s. to 4s. 6d. per day.—Colored native laborer, 12s. to 20s. per month, or 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per day. Mechanics in the receipt of the before-stated wages, pro-

vide their own provisions and lodging; the other classes are provided with both. Within the last five years many vessels, with emigrants, have arrived in Algoa Bay, all of whom bave found

immediate employment.

The soil and geology of Albany do a not materially differ from the other divisions of the colony. The cliffs belong in general to the red sandstone and quartz fermations so predominant in South Af ica. Graywacke, quartz, schistus, and clay-slate are common. In the construction of the Queen's road many organic remains have been found; and a great many valuable fossils, both of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, are in the possession of Mr. Bain, the Superintendent of that work, in a fine state of preservation. The remains of an entirely new order of animal has been discovered, named by Mr. Bain, from its two prominent teetb, the Bidental. This gentleman, for his valuable geological researches. has been presented with a gratuity of £200 from the privy purse of Her Majesty the Queen, while the Geological Society have borne public testimony to the ability with which he has prosecuted his researches into the structure of this section of the continent of Africa. The soils are extremely various along the coast; they are chiefly sand mixed with vegetable matter and shells. Tartber inland there is much clay interspersed with sandy flats, and patches of rich vegetable mould resting upon a stratum of ironcoloured clay, or upon beds of limestone and sandstone.

The geological formation of this division indicates the existence of coal, several specimens of which have been found on the west bank of the Kowie River, a few miles from its mouth. Sbould the expectation thus raised be fully realised, the results must be

of the greatest importance to this District.

The Zoology of Albany is common to the other divisions of the colony. On the arrival of the settlers in 1820, the Elephant, Rhinoceros, and Hippopotamus were common, but they have either been destroyed, or have retired on the approach of civilized man. Elephants are still met with in the jungles of the Fish and Bushman's Rivers. A straggling Ostrich is sometimes observed crossing the sandy flats, and at the mouths of the large rivers the Hippopotamus is occasionally perceived protruding his huge but shapeless head from the stream for a little air. The Lion has not been seen for several years, and the district may be considered as altogether freed from bis ravages. The Buffalo is still common in the woody jungle of the district. The Quagga and Hartebeest used formerly to browse on the flats in herds, but they are now seldom seen. Springboks are much

more common, but they have been so much hunted by the youth of Albany, who are in general fine shots, and daring horsemen, that they have become comparatively scarce. The riethok, the elegant little bluebok, and several others of the antelope tribe, are often met with, though they are by no means numerous. The wolf is the most troublesome animal of prey with which the division is infested. In cold and wet weather he is especially daring. At such seasons he will descend from the mountain ridges into the more inhabited parts, and will seldom depart without levying tribute upon the stock of the farmer. The wild dog and jackall are equally destructive. The former is a gregarious animal. hunting in packs, and committing great ravages upon any flocks of sheep they may happen to meet with when prowling through the country. The leopard and panther, usually called here the tiger, are not uncommon. They frequent the woody parts of the division, and occasionally do much mischief in the sheep folds; they will clear a fence or climb a tree with a live sheep in their jaws, and are dangerous and untameable animals. The ant-bear and porcupine are common; the former is to man rather useful than otherwise, but the latter is very destructive to gardens and other cultivated lands. The division abounds in numerous smaller animals, which it is not necessary in this sketch even to enumerate. The ursine baboon and several varieties of the monkey tribe are common.

The birds of Albany are various, the plumage of many of them extremely striking. To the ostrich may be added the pelican, the crane, the paauw, the wild goose, the turkey, the guinea-foul, the wild duck, the pheasant, partridge, snipe, and many others.

Of birds of prey there is the gigantic vulture, the secretary, (or snake-bird, 'several species of the bawk family, the crow, the rook, &c. The butcher bird is not uncommon. The long-tailed bunting (Loxia Kaffra) is familiar, hovering during spring seasons over marshy spots. The honey-bird, with its shrill cry of cher, cher, is often heard, while the little sugar-bird, sipping the nectar from the gorgious flower of the aloc and other wild blossoms in the kloofs, dazzles the eye with the exquisite beauty of its brilliant plumage. There are several varieties of the king-fisher, and also of the parrot and loerie, many of them of gorgeous feather, together with others so various in their habits and appearance as would occupy no inconsiderable time for the ornithologist even to name them.

Reptiles are common. Among the ophidian class, the cobra di capella, or hooded snake, and the puff-adder are the most formidable: their bite is much dreaded, and has often proved mortal

within a few hours. Powerful stimulants have been successfully used, hut are not always an effectual antidote.*

The trade of Alhany is very considerable, extending itself far into the interior to the northward, and also along the castern coast. Although the trade with the Kaffirs has never recovered itself since the Kaffir war of 1835, it was until then gradually increasing, and was estimated, at the beginning of 1836, at £25,000 per annum. Traders from Alhany have penetrated to the North as far as the Tropic, and it is not unusual for them to realize on the Graham's Town market a sum of £1000 or £1200 for produce, principally ivory and ostrich feathers, hrought from that country. Before the establishment of this division there was no commerce : now there is an export trade, including the trade coastwise, of £150,000 per annum, while its imports amount to upwards of £300,000: the halance of trade heing met hy the large military expenditure.

missionary outlay, private incomes, &c. &c. &c.

It is very satisfactory to he ahle to remark, that the efforts which have heen made to promote the moral advancement of the division have heen no less ardent than in the development of its physical capabilities. In this respect Alhany ranks first of all the divisions of the colony .- There have been no less than 24 huildings erected in various parts of the division for the celebration of Divine Service, hesides the establishment of many out-stations. to which ministers of one or another denomination itinerate for the purpose of imparting to those neighbourhoods religious instruction. Of these places of worship, three helong to the Church of England, fourteen to the Wesleyan Methodists, four to the Independents, two to the Baptists, and one to the Roman Catholics. Besides these, as already noticed, several handsome and spacious edifices for religious purposes have been erected at Graham's Town. Considerable attention has been paid to education. and knowledge is as widely diffused as in the most favoured rural districts of the mother country. The number of pupils in the several day-schools has been estimated at 3,600; in the Sundayschools at 5,500, which, out of a population of 17,000 souls, the estimated amount of the whole division, is a result which will bear comparison with any other part of the world,—extent and other circumstances heing at all equal. Some of the places of worship have small lending libraries connected with them, and by these and other means the acquisition of information is rendered

^{*} An excellent and almost infallible remedy has been discovered by Mr. C. T. CROFT, of Salem, and is now in very general circulation.

comparatively easy. On the whole, it may be safely avered, that the general intelligence of the inhabitants is fully equal to that of the middle and lower classes of any county in the United Kingdom.

The general character of the division, and the pursuits of its inhabitants being decidedly pastoral, manufactures have not therefore made much progress; and only 1,000 families out of the whole population are supposed to be engaged in them. There are several tannaries, which produce excellent leather. Hats made in the division are held in much repute, and, though of inferior finish, are found, in general, more durable than those imported. Soap of excellent quality is manufactured on the spot, and several

brick and tile-kilns have been constructed.

On an impartial review of the present condition and the natural capabilities of Albany, the conclusion is unavoidable, that it is a most important section of the colony. On this division has rested the onus of grappling with the Kaffir question, and of resisting that pressure upon the border which a people of a barbarous state will ever make on a civilized community. Blot out the division of Albany from the map of South Africa, and the Cape of Good Hope will be again speedily overrun by the barbarian hordes of the interior, With an educated and moral population here you have a shield for the colony, the value of which cannot be too highly estimated, and that, whether it is considered in regard to the colonists or to the native tribes themselves. If one is not raised into civilization, the other must sink into barbarism, and thus the natives may either become of the greatest advantage, or of the greatest evil. The importance, therefore, of adopting such measures as shall lead to the one and avert the other is selfcvident. Through a mistaken policy the greatest misfortunes have happened; let those serve as a beacon for the future; and let a people who have done so much to advance the prosperity of the colony, and also to promote the advantage of the native tribes, have not only credit for good intentions, but be encouraged in their well-meant endeavours, by the public suffrage, and the reasonable, but efficient, support of their own government.

In the foregoing paragraph we have the opinion entertained at the close of 1844, when it was originally written, of the future progress of this Division. The subsequent eareer of the Settlement more than confirmed its correctness, when suddenly, from the increasing aggressions of the neighbouring Kaffir tribes, war with that people became inevitable. The Settlement was again overrun by these savage hordes, and devastation was

sprea I over some of the fairest portions of the district. For one month the whole of the division, as well as portions of Uitenhage and Somerset, was in the hands of the enemy, who ravaged it. at will, firing the peaceable dwellings of the inhabitants, sweeping off their cattle, and laying bare their fields and gardens The result of the subsequent operations is, that the ceded territory has been resumed, and must now be considered as an integral portion of the Colony, including the country from the mouth of the Keiskamma to Block Drift and the Chumie Hoek. two of the most beautiful spots in South Africa. At the former, a large military post, called FORT HARE, and a new town has been laid out, named by the ex-Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland, ALICE, after the Princess Royal of England, where several artisans and traders of various descriptions have already established themselves. Its geographical position, and the derivation of the name by which it has been usually designated. are thus stated :-

BLOCK-DRIFT is situated on a tributary stream to the Tyumie River, called the Gaga, in crossing which during the construction of Fort Wiltshire, in 1819, some wagons from the Chumie forest, conveying some heavy blocks of yellow-wood, broke down in the ford, which ever after the soldiers designated Block-drift; here the troops generally assembled, destined to punish Kaffir delinquency; and at one time Hababi, the grandfather of Gaika, resided in the vicinity. Its position is central, and commands the entrance of the Amatola country, from the S.W. division of the colonial boundary. On the arrival of Lieut .- Governor Stockenstrom in 1836, the future residence of the Political Agent was fixed a little to the East of the drift, on a slope of land intervening between the Tyumie and Gaga Rivers, and here it was agreed by the Gaika Chiefs and the Lt.-Governor, that all future conferences between them and the government should take place; hence it is called by the Hottentots "de Praat-plek."

ALICE TOWN is 12 miles E. nom Fort Beaufort, and 9 miles from Victoria, to the N.E. The eapabilities of the place are extensive; a coastant supply of fine water flows on the extensive

arable lands adjacent, which are extremely productive.

From this point the Amatola mountains are seen in all their native loveliness, covered with rich pasturage, adorned with timber, and watered by numerous pellucid streams; they present to the lover of the picturesque some of the finest scenery in South Africa; they are interesting from bistoric association; and altogether may justly be pronounced as the most valuable portion of the Eastern Frontier.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN was established by Lt.-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, during his administration of the government of the Colony in 1836. It was subsequently abandoned, and again resumed by Sir Henry Pottinger, as Her Majesty's High Commissioner for settling the affairs of South Eastern Africa. It is admirably situated on the right bank of the Buffalo, one of the finest streams in South Africa. As a place of business

it promises to become of considerable importance.

THE BUFFALO MOUTH has also been taken possession of by the British Gove nment, and a flourishing sea port is now springing into existence at that point. It is one of the most beautiful portions of the coast, the grassy sward sloping down to the very rocks which skirt the occan. The anchorage is excellent, and in flue and moderate weather cargo is landed with great facility. The Buffalo is to the Amatola what Waterloo Bay is to the great jungle of the Fish River. They are the keys to those intricate fastnesses, and hence of vital consequence to the British government, whatever system may ultimately be adopted for the settlement a. d control of the Kaffir country.

UITENHAGE DIVISION.

Fixed Establishments.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate—H. TENNANT, Esq. Oct. 1, 1846, £400.—Allowed £100 house-rent, and horse and wagon-hire when travelling on public duty.

1st Clerk—S. H. Du Toit, Esq. July 1, 1834—£200.

2nd Clerk, and Distributor of Stamps—Mr. J. H. Tennant, Dec. 1, 1846—£80.

Messenger-Robert Gunn, July 1, 1834-£50.

Clerk of the Peace—G. M. Brunett, Esq. March 1, 1837—£250. Gaoler—Michael Dyer, May 5, 1847—£45.

Fingoe and Kaffir Interpreter-Lys Willemse, Aug. S, 1837, £7 4.

Justices of the Peace.

H. Tennant, J. W. van der Riet, S. H. du Toit, M. A. Armstrong, O. G. Stockenstrom, D. P. Francis, William Lloyd, Wm. Fleming, R. Daniels, J. C. Chase, J. H. H. Boys, S. Hartman, and W. S. G. Metelerkamp, Esquires.

Deputy Sheriff-J. Brehm, Esq.

Post Master-Mr. H. F. Rudlin, June 1, 1847-£36.

Field-cornets £10 each.

Mr. M. J. Potgieter, Uitenhage Town

,, R. Tee, sen , Port Elizabeth

" P. C. van Niekerk, Van Staden's Rivier

,, H. J. Moolman, Kromme Rivier

,, T. J. Ferreira, Gamtoos Rivier

,, J. M. Rademeyer, Tsietsikamma ,, P. J. Holthausen, Bushman's Rivier

.. Z. J. de Beer, Riet Rivier

,, Jurgen Smith, Zwarte Ruggens

,, F. N. Belingan, Winterhoek

,, F. G. Blignault, Before Baviaanskloof

" H. J, Smith, In Baviaanskloof

,, S. Rowe, Coega

Assistant Field-cornets, £3 15s. each.

Mr. L. J. Potgieter, Zuurberg

C. S. Rademeyer, Hendrik's Kraal, Kromme Rivier

N. P. H. Rademeyer, Zitzekamma W. S. G. Metelerkamp, Zuureboom

P. van Rooven, Hankey

J. A. van Niekerk, Van Staden's Rivier

G. L. van Niekerk, J. S. son, Sunday River

,, J. C. Buchner, Rautenbach's Drift, Bushman's

River.

Church at Uitenhage,

Minister-Rev. Alex. Smith, Sept. 21, 1823, £200 Elders-Messrs. M. J. Potgieter and R. Metelerkamp Deacons-Messrs. J J du Plessis, W. Fourie, H. W. Smith, S. Gouws, P. C. van Niekerk., J. S. son, P. C. van Niekerk, G. L. son, and D. F. Hurter.

> Clerk-Mr. Henry Jones Sexton-Mr. J. G. de Korte Bellringer-Mr. James Flymau

English Episcopal Church at Urtenhage. Minister-Rev. P. W. Copeman, M A., April 14, 1847-£125 from Government and £75 from the community.

School Commission.

The Civil Commissioner, the Clergyman, G. M. Frunett, Esq., S. H du Toit, Esq, and the Rev. Patterson

Master of the Government Free School-Mr John Gibson, Sept. 1, 1840-£200 and £30 for house-rent.

Teacher of Persons of color-Mr. Henry Jones, Aug. 31, 1811-£18, and £25 from the church funds.

Board of Public Roads for the Division of Uitenhage. The Civil Commissioner, Chairman

Commissioners-W. M Harries, Wm. Hyman, Wm. Fleming and H H. Rens, Esquires.

Secretary-Mr F: A Aleock

Commissioners of the Municipality. Messrs, C, Emmott, R. Pannell, Jas. Hayward, J. F. Schlemmer and N. Hitje:

Town Clerk and Market Master—Mr. E. Dobson.

Pound Master—Mr. E. Dobson.

Attorney in the Supreme Court—Mr. J. J. F. Roselt. Notaries—Messrs G. M. Brunett and J. J. F. Roselt. Auctioneers—Messrs van Niekerk & du Toit, H. H. Rens, and J. G. Luvt.

Sworn Land Surveyor—Mr. P. G Elemans.

Medical Practioners—G. Dunsterville, J. Younger, and C. H.

Carter, Esquires

Apothecaries—Messrs J. Brehm and G Dunsterville.

Undertaker—Jonathan Kennerly.

Missionary Institutions.

At Bethelsdorp—Rev J. Kitchingman
Hankey—Rev. J. D Philip
Enon—J. Lehman and C. F. W. Klinghardt
Clarkson—C. F. Nauhaus and C. H. Kuster.

Union Chapel, London Missionary Society.
Ministers—Revds, Mr. Patterson and T. D. Philip.

STATISTICAL SKETCH

OF THE

UITENHAGE DIVISION.

UITENHAGE is indebted for its name to the Dutch Commissary-General DE MIST, it being the name of his paternal home and barony in Holland.*—On the restoration of this colony, agreeably to the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens, in 1801, this gentleman was appointed to make inquiry into its general state, and to report to the Batavian Republic the hest manner of improving its resources, and thus promoting the common interest. To enable him to do this, he made a journey through the entire length of the settlement;—the incidents attending which are so agreeably related by Dr. Lichteustein, whose work must ever be considered, by those ahle to appreciate its medis, as one of the best accounts of the country, and most faithful delineations of the character of its inbabitants that has ever been published.

When first established, Uitenhage comprised a great part of the country which now forms the divisions of Albany, George, and Somerset. Its southern boundary is the eastern coast; on the N. it bas the divisions of Graaff-Reinet and Somerset; on the W. George; and on the E. Albany. At present its entire area is computed at 8,960 square miles, with a population of 11,000 souls. It has two bays on its coast, viz: Algoa and St. Frances. Its principal rivers are the Zwartkops,

[•] Some few years ago Commissary-General De Mist forwarded to Government an authentic copy of the letters patent of the King of Holland, authorising him to resume his title, of which he was deprived by Bonaparte. This interesting document is now filed among the records of the division, with a very handsome letter from Government, in transmitting it to the local authorities,

Zondags, Kromme, and Gamtoos, which are of essential service in supplying the means of irrigation to the extensive tract of country through which they flow. None of them are navigable except the first named, which has been entered by small craft, and is free of obstruction for several miles up, with considerable depth; the entrance is, however, obstructed by a bar of sand, upon which, at spring tides, there is about 12 feet of water. The anchorage outside the mouth is equally good with that of Port Elizabeth.

There are about 400 houses in the division, exclusive of the towns of Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth, each of which contains

about 400 buildings.

The si'e of Uitenhage, a nest and flourishing town, and the capital of the division, is on the declivity of a hill, on the left bank of the Zwartkops Rivier, from the mouth of which it is distant about 15 miles, and from 18 to 20 from Port Elizabeth, (the principal harbour of the cast coast of the colony). The streets are spacious, and intersect each other at right angles; the gardens are numerous, extensive, and well planted with fruit trees, tropical, European, and indigenous; and the town, when viewed with the surrounding hills, present a beautiful prospect.

Uitenbage was formerly the head-quarters of the frontiers, and has been thought by some to have high claims for selection as the seat of government for the Eastern Province. Under this impression it was named as the place of residence of the late Commissioner-General. It has also been pointed out to the Home Authorities on one or two occasions as the most conve-

nient spot for the seat of the Supreme Government.

The great post-road between Cape Town and Graham's Town passes through Uitenhage. There is a handsome Dutch Reformed Church, capable of containing 1,200 persons, and it is the residence also of a clergyman of the English Episcopal Church, who has been recently appointed. The Wesleyan and Independent denominations have also chapels in this town, in which Divine Service is regularly held by those denominations:

The town can also boast of an excellent free school, containing 184 scholars; and also one for the instruction of the colored classes, in which a goodly number of pupils are taught the Eng-

lish language.

The Zwartkops, which glides past the foot of the town, is a pure and constant stream; but the water used for irrigating the gardens has its source in the castern extremity of the Winterhoek monntains, distant from the town about 6 miles; the fountain having this unparalleled quality, that in the driest seasons it never

diminishes. About 500 yards from its source, it forms a rivulet, the hreadth of which is about four feet, and 15 inches deep.

The London Missionary Society has two of its principal institutions in this division, viz: Bethelsdorp and Hankey, at each

of which there are missionaries and catechists.

The Moravians have two institutions in this division, one named Enon, on the White water River, and the other named Clarkson, established in the Tsictsikamma, for the reception and instruction of Fingoes.

Uitenhage is supposed to be rich in minerals, though hitherto they have not been made available. Lead and copper have been found, but as yet neither has been turned to any profitable account. The vein of lead is said to be very rich, and that 100 weight of ore contains from 60 to 80 lbs. of pure lead, with a

small quantity of alloyed silver.

In November 1845, a commencement was made with working the old veins of lead, and 10 cwt. were sent home to be assayed, the result of which is, that one ton of ore gave 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 5 lbs. of lead, and 26 oz 5 dwts. of fine silver, being nearly the same as given by Major Van Deliu, some 50 years ago. The veins have been followed to the depth of 12 feet, where the ore is 12 inches thick, and much more pure than near the surface, and will probably yield 70 or 75 per cent. The silver is said to be more than double the average of the English ore, which only gives 11 oz. to the ton.

Since then a series of veins of lead, and lead and copper combined, in a highly metaliferous formation, have been discovered, where the indications are even better than at the original mine, from which it is distant about half a mile, and separated by a river; the veins in this place erop out on the side of a steep hill, and dip in an opposite direction to the other veins, forming what (icologists call a fault, (quite common in metaliferous formations) Where the strata has been raised in the form of an immense basin, there is every protability of the veins extending for miles nearly East and West, as the metaliferous limestone in which the ore is found can be traced to a considerable distance.

Of the copper ore a little has been analyzed at Cape Town, which gave upwards of 30 per cent. of copper, and a little arsenie, but the quantity was small, and cannot therefore be considered or taken for a just estimate.

In the village of Bethelsdorp coal has been found, but the stratum, as far as yet discovered, is inconsiderable.

The celebrated salt-pans, which supply the greater part of that

necessary article used in the Colony, are situated each about two hours ride from Uitenhage, one of which, belonging to the institution of Bethelsdorp, is 6, and the other, belonging to Govern-

ment, 10, miles from Port Elizabeth.

About 7 miles east of the town are two mineral springs, on the property of the Messrs. Rens, one of which is warm; they are held in great repute for their medicinal properties. In the same vicinity, at a distance of about 10 miles from the sea, are large beds of sea shells, and fossil shell-fish. They are collected in great quantities by persons in the neighbourhood, and when properly calcined, make excellent lime.

The local advantages which the division possess arc, a good supply of water, and capabilities for the rearing of black cattle, and for the growth of wool. It varies much in soil, but produces fine crops of wheat, barley, ryc, and oats; these lands are rarely irrigated, their contiguity to the sea affording sufficient moisture. About 10 miles from the shore the soil turns into a clayish mould, which is well calculated for all descriptions of horticultural productions. The extent of a farm varies from 3 to 6,000 acres, the greater portion being well calculated for rearing crops and

grazing cattle.

OLIPHANT'S HOEK, which forms the South-castern limits of the division, is one of the most beautiful and fertile portions of South Africa. It abounds with fine timber, while for the production of grain, and grazing of large cattle, it is not surpassed by any other tract of country within the colony. A church has been built here by the inhabitants, in which the Dutch minister of Uitenhage occasionally officiates.

Some parts of this division, as in other portions of the colony, are much broken by lotty sterile mountains, the most remarkable of which is the Cock's Comb-the peaks of which were climbed by Lieut. Sherwill in 1840; and as the account given by him is the only one extant of that particular locality, we subjoin it, as addressed by the explorer to the writer of this sketch, for

the information of the reader:

ASCENT TO THE SUMMIT OF THE CCCK'S COMB MOUNTAIN.

The remarkable mountain called the "Cock's Comb," is the grand landmark of mariners making the south coast of Africa,

when returning from India, or the east.

"The Cock's Comb is generally the first land made on nearing the coast; and from the circumstance of its having been the first land seen by me after long voyages on the broad ocean, it has become, in a measure, dear to me; and whilst pacing the deck, I have often wished I could go and climb its craggy sides.
My desire has been fulfilled, for I have climbed as far as mortal

foot can, or ever will, find footing,

"Having, for many days, at Port Elizabeth, endeavored in vain to obtain some information concerning the mountain,whether the ascent was practicable; how far it was from Port Elizabeth; had any one ever attempted it, &c. &c. &c.; but, alas! some had never heard of the mountain, others knew nearly as little as never having heard of it, At last I met with an English wagon-driver who had been to the base frequently. He gave the following information; - That it was 80 miles from this place - that there was a farm at the base - but as to ascend ing the mountain, that was impossible. However, being determined to try it, the next thing to get was a "compagnon de voyage," which was no very easy affair, every one at this busy place being engaged in more serious occupations than that of "elimbing rocks, picking up crickets, beetles, and heaths," as I was politely told in answer to my question of "will you come?" At last, Mr. Buchan agreed to accompany me. This point being settled, we made preparations for starting, by hiring a comfortable wagon, lined with nice warm furs, a good tent, and a span of 18 bullocks; not forgetting to line several capacious hampers with the good things of this world. We started on the 29th July, accompanied by two of our friends, who went with us as far as the Great Salt Lake, en route to Uitenhage, through which picturesque town we had necessarily to pass. Having wished us bon voyage et heureux succès, they returned, and we started to prosecute our voyage, first killing a night adder, which nearly had hold of me by the foot. Nipping off his pretty spotted skin, I transferred it to my port/blio, from whence it will eventually be transferred to my cabinet of curiosities.

"As the wagon proceeds I will inform some of your readers, who may, perhaps, be numbered amongst those who have never

heard of the mountain, - whereabouts it is situated, &c.

"Craggy Mountain - or the Cock's Comb-or the Grenadicr's Cap-or the Four Sisters, as it is variously termed, is situated in the range of sandstone mountains, called the Winter Hoek, commencing at Uitenhage; from thence, running in a westerly direction through the division of Uitenhage, until lost in the Kouga range of hills, and the Groote Zwartberg mountais in the province of George-a distance of 120 miles.—Through this range run the Gamtoos and Kouga Rivers, the latter a tributary stream of the former. The mountain is 80 miles from Port Elizabeth, and 60 from Uitenhage.

"We inspanned early the next morning, and proceeded from Urenhage through one of the most uninteresting countries ever beheld; an undulating surface, covered with nothing but bush, composed of spek-hoom, euphorbia, aloes of many kinds, and other succulent trees and plants. Not an open space the size of a room could we see, and only now and then passed spots a little clearer than the rest, where wagons generally outspan. On the second day we came upon the spoor of a berd of wild elephants. which had not passed many days before us; for recent traces were plentiful for some miles along the road and valley in which we were. The flood-gates of heaven baving been open all night. were now, to our great satisfaction, closed, the clouds and mist blew away, and brought to view the range of the Winter Hoek mountains, with the Cock's Comb towering proudly pre-eminent above the neighbouring peaks of his brethren and companions of ages untold.

"In the evening, out-spanned near the dry channel of a mountain torrent, which finds its way down from the Winter Hoek. From this spot, looking up the ravine towards the mountains, a view of great beauty presents itself. During the night a commotion took place amongst the cattle, from the unceremoulous visit of a lion—which, however, behaved handsomely, by walking quietly away, after various displays of burning brands, &c, held up to him, in terrorem, by the driver and leader of the wagon. On the morning of the fourth day, we arrived at the farm of Field-cornet Van Staden, at the hase of the Winter Hoek, and shall long remember the delight with which I hailed the sight of good thick ice on the "Vleys," which were completely frozen over—this

being the first ice I had seen for many years.

"On driving up to the farm we we're met by the old man himself. After the usual shake of hands and other salutations, we commenced catechising the hoer concerning the ascent. "Come in and sit down" was his reply. We went in, where we discovered the good Viouw at breakfast, surrounded by many a token of lave, in the shape of fine blooming children, miniature hoers, and future Field-cornets. A fine girl, their daughter, was sweeping out the room, scores of dogs, running to and fro, fowls perching on the door, the ceiling graced with triple rows, up to the very roof, with the heads of the Indian corn—a gun hanging here—an armoire standing there—and a "chauffe-pie" under the table—all belped forcibly to remind me of a Norman peasant's house. Having expended all the Dutch I could muster in asking questions regarding the road up, &c, I managed to glean from the not over-bright Field-cornet, that there was only one road, and that

a terrible round-about one; for although the mountain appears so near to his house, and a tempting kloof invites you to proceed direct by that way, be assured me if I did I should be stopped balt-way by a eteep cliff, inaccessible to the footstep of man. Necessity, therefore, obliged us to take the longer road, and away we started, after having first made a light breakfast, and procured a guide. We commenced by walking directly away from our point of destination - and after a fatiguing pull of half an bour up hill. and over loose stones, we stopped for want of breath. Obtaining that necessary article, especially required when breasting a hill, we proceeded to drag ourselves up hill after hill, range after range of loose stones, deep grass, and heath. At last we were fairly brought to a stand-still by a nearly perpendicular kloof of some bundred feet in depth, along whose brow we had to travel, making a circuitous route; when near the end we had to descend a part of it, to mount the opposite side. Both my friend and myself experienced many falls in this part of the ascent. I was truly alarmed at one time that Mr. B. bad severely burt himself, for, falling beavily down upon a quantity of loose stones, one of which received his left elbow, another his back, ha made an exclamation to the effect that he was dying, and grouned most piteously. Here was a pretty state of affairs! - a dving man in a place where a man in health could scarcely keep his footing, without grasping the grass or heath above him - some miles to retrace ere any assistance could be produced. What was to be done? I stooped down to ask him whether he was very much burt, but groans, piteous groans, were the only reply to my anxious enquiry: Suddenly, forgetting pains and troubles, he exclaimed, "there go a couple Sportsman-like, he thought of nothing else whilst game was in view. And so it was ; two steen-boks were now seen scampering down the kloof with a rapidity and daring quite astounding, carrying with them loose somes, until they were lost in the depth of the kloof. The pain of the fall having now subsided. we again started, but such an insecure pathway I never trod before. The least false step threw you down, perhaps to roll some distance. The stones being entirely covered by the long and luxuriant grass which clothes these hills, rendered our progress painful in the extreme, as not knowing where to place our feet, Sometimes they would pitch between two sharp stones, and so your ancles would suffer by baying the skin torn off; at another time, a loose stone would receive your foot - to reject it in u peremptory manner, by twisting your ancle at an angle, anything but pleasant Suddenly, emerging from this dangerous kloof, we came in sight of the sea, which we hailed with three cheers. On our

right was the bare blue peak of the Cock's Comb, towering above us; and as we had seen it during our two hours' ascent, and apparently close upon us, we had hoped, on emerging from the kloof, to find ourselves near the end of our journey. Judge of our astonishment, upon gaining the spot where we now stood, to see, stretched for miles before us, an undulating and stony ridge of hills, over which we must go ere we could reach the base of any of the four peaks. This piece of undulating land is the surface of the Winter Hoek mountains, and which we had never calculated upon ever having to travel over. The deep and inaccessible kloof on our right was the cause of our making this circuit of many miles. We had till now been nearly scorched to death by the sun, but now a refreshing breeze sprung up, much to our delight and comfort, it quite cheered us on our way, and we proceeded withrenewed vigour, after drinking, and hathing our throbbing temples in the pure water found in some miniature reservoirs. excavated in the solid rocks, by the provident hand of Nature. After a weary drag for a few miles, up-hill the whole way, we at last arrived at a narrow neck of level land, flanked by a kloof on either side, both, from their precipitous descent, approaching to precipices. Ou this ridge my friend sunk down exhausted, and would proceed no further; so, leaving him and the guide, I started to ascend the eastern flank, which is the third in height of the four peaks. In half an-hour I got as high as it is possible to go, and that with great difficulty, climbing from rock to rock, with a yawning precipice on either side of me : but, when I got to that height, I saw a sight that can never be effaced from the tablets of my memory. Grasping hold, firmly hold, of the rocks for support, I turned round to admire the view, but how can I ever describe the gorgeous scene ! High above me, nearly 400 feet, frowned the mighty peak, where man has never placed his foot-not a sound was heard-the silence was awful and painful, and only occasionally broken by the scream of an eagle which hovered above me. To the south at the distance of 60 miles, the sea lay stretched in one unbroken line, from Plettenberg's Bay to Alzoa Bay, a distance of three degrees, or 180 miles-opposite to me, Cape St. Francis was seen, running far out to sea-Cape Receiffe, with its tremendons breakers, appeared like a sparkling bar of silver. The extensive T'sitsekamma forest, with its sombre-tinted foliage, lay along the coast near Plettenberg's Bay, till lost to view in the distancethe forest resembling low brushwood, from the distance from which it is viewed. Immediately behind the forest rose the

peaks of the lofty Oteniquas Mountains, in the adjoining divlsion of George; the view to the westward was closed in by a faint outline of the Groote Zwarte Bergen, or Black Mountains. and the Kouga Hills, also in the division of George. To the N. W. it is closed in hy continued ranges of low hills, running N. W. and S. E. To the N. the view is hounded by the range of Sneeuwbergen. or Snow Mountains, -distance 120 miles, which were clothed in their pure and sparkling mantle of winter snow. At the base of these stupendous mountains is sitnated the pretty town of Graaff-Reinet, the road to which place wound along the valleys like a golden thread. To the N. E. the view is bounded by the range of Zunre Berg, - to the E. by the sea, and sand-banks of Port Elizabeth. The country all round, as far as seen, presents one continued series of range after range of hills and mountains, thrown together in apparent confusion and wildness. Not a river or stream presents itself in this immense extent of country, but this does not deteriorate from this glorious scene. I have seen grand and beautiful scenery in Europe, Asia, and Africa, but I have never seen any thing so grand, or approaching to the view obtained from the Cock's-Comb. Whilst clinging to the rocks for support, my heart beating so violently that every pulsation was distinctly heard, whether from excitement or from the rarified state of the air at this height (about 4,000 feet) I know not-cut off from all mankind, my thoughts wandered far away to distant lands; and many a dear face rose to my fancy as I inwardly wished some one of them were bere to enjoy the scene with me.

"My former wish to ascend the mountain, was now, in a measure, fulfilled; but still I was not satisfied, for there towered the perpendicular massy head above me. I gazed in despair and sorrow, and wished I had wings, or other means, to surmount my difficulty. How much higher my thoughts would have wandered, I cannot say hut at that moment the sharp ring of a gun reached my ear, as its echo pealed from crag to crag. This recalled me to myself.—Carching up my wandering thoughts, I began to contemplate the descent, as it was fast verg-

ing to that time of day

"When shadows lengthen, and tints more mellow grow,"

Before commencing my descent I drew forth my handkerchief, and waved it on a stick, to shew my companion how far I had ascended. He saw the signal, and answered it by another discharge of bis gun, the smoke of which I saw, and from that discovered where he was, for I had lost all trace of him during

my ascent He looked "a pigmy small," indeed, on the neck of land where I had left him. In waving my handkerchief, it became detached from the stick, and dropped down a great depth. Not wishing to lose it, as it contained a rare specimen of an insect caught that morning on the mountain, I regained it, but at the expense of several falls and many hruises. Taking a last look of the view, I descended. On arriving at my friend's post, he told me the gun had been fired as a recall, the guide having expressed some uneasiness at my protracted absence, as a return to the farm hy night would be utterly impossible, and to sleep on the mountain would not have been pleasant, especially after the ice we had seen in the morning. This made us step out manfully, and after many falls and hruises, we at last got down to the farm, with our shoes and clothes torn to pieces, feet sore, limbs hruised and fatigued, but our hearts were cheered by seeing two capacious howls of hot coffee awaiting our arrival. The provident youth who had prepared so seasonable a refreshment quite won my heart. After washing the dust off, and heing too tired to eat, we turned in for the night, flattering ourselves that a good night's rest awaited us, Vain hope! sleep and rest were never farther from us-being outspanned near the sheep-kraal, from whence, during the whole night, issued the bleatings of perhaps a thousand sheep and goats. Some not content with serenading us from the kraal, leapt the thorns to bleat under the wagon, the attraction there consisting of a heap of pumpkins. This would have been tolerable had nothing but sounds issued from the kraal; but horror seized us in the night when we found the whole wagon alive with fleas 1 Such a night of discomfort I never passed :- and happy was I when we inspanned in the morning, and the word "Trek!' issued from the sable lips of Adocooddeen, our driver. We returned by the same uninteresting road-breakfasting on the third morning at Streak's Hotel at Uitenhage.

"We reached Port Elizabeth on the evening of the 5th August,

having been absent eight days."

PORT ELIZABETH.

Fixed Establishments.

Resident Magistrate, Cap W. Lloyd, R.N. May 16, 1839, £300. Clerk, Mr. G. Dyason, jun. £80. Messenger, Archibald Hope Bailie.

Distributor of Stamps, Mr. G. Dyason, jun.

Clerk of the Peace, F. Gie, Esq. £100. Gaoler, Thomas Sterly, £45.

Justices of the Peace, W. Lloyd, D. P. Francis, and W. Fleming.

Field-cornet and Pound Master, Mr. Richard Tee.

Medical Officer, Military-Staff-Surgeon Jamieson, Esq.

CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT. Sub-Collector, D. P. Francis, Esq., £400. Searcher, Mr. T. Nightingale. Tide-waiters, Messrs. Stonelake and Murrell.

PORT OFFICE.

Harbour Master, Lieut W. P., Jamieson, R. N. £150.

Officer of Health, Dr. Jamieson.

Coxwain, William Brochman.

Post Mistress, Mrs. Biggar. Market Master, Mr. C. Gurney. Pound Master, Mr. R. Tee.

St. Mary's Church.

Chaplain, Rev. Francis M'Cleland, A. B., Nov. 10, 1825, £200.

Vestry, Rev. F. M'Cleland, A. B., Chairman,—W. Fleming, W. Higgins, D. Phillips, J. Smith, C. Andrews, C. Adcock, and J. Eager, Esquires.

Churchwardens, C. Adcock and W. Smith, Esquires. Clerk, Mr. Henry Shepherd. Sexton and Bell-ringer, Mr. Thomas Hunt. Organist, Mrs. J. Rawlinson, ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Pastor, Rev. George D. Corcoran, O. S. F.

UNION CHAPEL, LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
Minister, Rev. A. Robson
Instructor of the Fingoes, Mr. W. Pasmore.
Teacher of the colored people, Mrs. Robson.

Wesleyan Missionary Society: Minister, Rev. John Smith.

School Commission.

President, Capt. W. Lloyd, R. N.
Members, Revds. F. M'Cleland and A. Robson, and W. Fleming.
Master of the Government Free-school, Mr. J. Patterson.
Assistant, Mr. J. Kemsley.

Commercial Hall.

Committee, W. Fleming, W. Higgins, C. Andrews, and D. P. Francis, Esquires.

Honorary Secretary, Sampson Middleton, Esquire.

Managing Director of the Boating Company, D. Phillips, Esq. Clerk to ditto, Mr. R. Phillips.

Medical Practitioner, J. Chalmers, R. L. Davies, and George Dunesterville, Esquires.

Apothecaries, Messrs. J. C. Lacey, and George Dunsterville. Auctioneers, Messrs. W. M. Harries, James, Hall, Geo Britton, and A. Tennant.

Attorneys in the Supreme and Circuit Courts, Charles Whitcomb and John Jennings, Esquires.

MILLITARY DEPARTMENTS AT PORT ELIZABETH.

Commandant of Fort Frederick, Captain F. Evatt.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-clerk in charge, Mr. R. Hare. Storekeeper and Issuer, Mr. J. Burchell. Assistant-clerk, Mr. G. Fage. Temporary Writer, Mr. R. L. Hare. BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Barrack-master, Lieut. Edw. Philpott.

Barrack Serjeant, J Dalgleish.

PORT ELIZABETH TRUST ASSOCIATION:
J. O. Smith, Esq. Chairman.
Messrs. W. Fleming, W. Smith, W. Higgins, C. Andrews, A.
Jarvis, H. Clark, and W. M. Harries.
Mr. Joseph Graham, Secretary.

ALGOA BAY AND PORT ELIZABETH.

By J. C. CHASE, ESQUIRE:

"Algoa Bay, and its neighbourhood, is a classical locality."

Are you, reader, incredulous? Then listen to the following recital:

"It was on a Wednesday, the 14th of September, in the Year of Grace 1486, (three centuries and a half ago), that imperial Venice, 'ocean-hound,'-the 'crowning City, whose merchants were princes, and whose traffickers were the honourable of the earth,'-was collected under the lofty and thousand-columned roof of St. Mark's gorgeous Cathedral. All that was high horn. wealthy, proud and lovely, were there assembled, celebrating with the pomp peculiar to the ancient Church-its solemn and stately rites, on the great anniversary of the high festival of the HOLY CROSS. While the long line of procession was moving towards the Duomo, which the exquisite art of that age had rendered no unworthy tahernacle, wherein human devotion might ascend along with the fragrant incense flung from innumerable censers, doubtless there were, among the dense throng of worshippers, some worldly-minded ones, whose thoughts-wandering from the immediate object of the occasion, as their eves surveyed the proud palaces surrounding the Piazzetta in which they were collected-rested upon the glorious recollections of what the enterprize of themselves and their ancestors had achieved; and looked forward, with confident anticipation. that their policy and prudence would secure an illimitable career of prosperity and fame, and command-like their neighbour. Rome, (not then quite extinguished)-universal empire.

"The holy services were consummated, and the bangnethall deserted,'-and no untoward or ominous event bad occurred to shroud the memory of the past, to cloud the prospects of the future, or to mar the hilarity of present enjoyment. No MENE, MENE, TEKEL UPHARSIN, had been observed upon the mosaic walls of the noble altar of the holy sanctuary: but nevertheless, the sentence was written there that day. No sword of Damocles alarmed the guests in the more than regal festal chambers, decorated with all the riches of eastern grandeur, "barbaric gold and pearl"-but it nevertbeless hung there, though unperceived. by its slenderest thread, that very evening. Little dreamt the lords of the Adriatic-the wedded husband of the Ocean, the monopolizers of the ricbest trade of Europe-that, at that precise time, a blow had been struck at their greatness in a far, lonely, sea-lashed islet, ten thousand miles away, in an ocean whose very existence, indeed, was unknown to them; and that men, with equal ardour, but surpassing courage, were then offering up the increase of their adoration, at the very same time with themselves, to the Supreme Being, for a discovery destined to wrest from; the fair brow of their country her oriental diadem: to destroy ber commerce, and direct it into other channels, never to return: to extinguish the foreign empire she had acquired; and so to cripple her then gigantic power. that she should never recover the stroke !

"It was on that memorable day, and in the poor and unknown Bay of Algoa, that Providence decreed 'the sceptre should depart' from Venice—'and it was so."

"The illustrions Bartholomew Diaz, the discoverer—whose purer fame has been lost in the corruscation of a very questionable glory that encircles the head of the great Vasco de Gama, the conqueror—was the first navigator of the southern seas. He was sent out by King Henry of Portugal in search of India, and, in his voyage, passed by the great promontory of South Africa, without discovering it. After leaving the Cape Voltas, at the mouth of the (now) Orange River, on the West Coast, the first land he made was the western born of the present Mossel Bay, called by him Cape Vaches, from the cattle seen there; but in vain he attempted to acquire information regarding the object of his wishes, India, from the natives; he therefore, again set sail, on the 14th of September, 1486, arrived at a small rocky islet, in a Bay, now called Algoa Bay, the chief Port of the Eastera Province of the Cape Colony: and which island he

named, in honor of the day, Santa Croiz, where he erected his second cross. as a token of discovery and possession.

"At this place the spirits of his mariners began to droop; and, fearful of the boisterous seas -more violent than those they had been accustomed to-they began to clamour, and declared they should go no further. Their objections, vexatious as they were to the ardent Commander of the expedition, were couched in respectful, reasonable, but firm language; they explained, that their supplies were diminishing, and that it was therefore, necessary to return and look after their small provision-tender, from which they had been parted: for it had remained so long away, that they began to grow alarmed for its safety, as, should it be lost, they must inevitably be starved; that they considered their Commander ought to be satisfied with their past labours, as they would carry to their native homes more information than any prior navigators, having discovered much land; and they expressed their conviction that - as the coast appeared to bend further in from whence they came, that is, north-easterly-they must have left some great Cape behind them; and, that they thought it was better to return, and, in passing, look for it.

"Diaz, forced to satisfy their scruples—and, at the same time, determined to carry home with him an authoritative proof of the obstacles he had met to oppose his progress—landed on Santa

Croiz:

" The isle of Holy Cross!-

"That isle, where 'crst a Lusian, when he past "The tempest beaten Cape, his anchors cast;

" And own'd bis proud ambition to explore 'The kingdoms of the morn."

CAMOENS LUSIAD.

"Here he asembled the chief officers of the expedition, and several seamen; -perhaps trusting that the touching solemnites of religion would soften a decision so harsh to a jealous spirit like his own, panting for glory, and eager for enterprize. He, therefore, caused the holy eucharist to be administered to his followers, at the foot of the cross he had planted with his own hands; and thus, npon this rugged isle, at present only visited by the stealthy sealer in search of his prey,—where human foot had never before trod,—were the sacred symbols of our holy faith displayed; and there the hoarse Indian Ocean first mingled its wild music in harmony with the voices of the first Christians who had ever ploughed its waters, in holy anthems to the Redeemer of Men.

[·] His first cross was erected at Sierra Parda, lat. 24.

"Having performed this duty, Diaz made his colleagues swear to their written opinions of what was now best to be done for the King's service. With one tongue they all declared for return; and, as he had been directed by the King how to act in such an emergency, he made them sign a document to that purpose. This effected, he conjured them, like Columbus, to indulge him by sailing only for two or three days further along the coast, pledging himself, should no trace of India be found to induce them to proceed, that he would obey the general wish;—to which they agreed. In their further voyage, the Rio d'Infante, our present Great Fish River, was discovered, which received its name from Joao In'ante, Captaia of the second ship Santa Pantaleone,—the first mrn who landed there.

"This river they entered, and remained there three days, without having any news of India, the only object of the expedition— the inhabitants (says the chronic!) being a savage sort of people." During their stay at this place, the mariners renewed their complaints, which forced poor Diazto desist from prosecuting his voyage, and he returned to Sania Croiz, in Algoa Bay. The narrator of the voyage says, that when Diez left this monument of his labours, he parted with the cross he had himself planted on that barren rock, 'as if he had been leaving a son in perpetual banishment.' He was destined never again to re-visit the object of his tender emotions, being wreck-

ed, many years after, off the Capc.

"On the homeward-bound voyage, Dias discovered the great and lamous Care, to which he—by no means as friendly dispected as to his little cross upon his lone island in Algoa Bay—gave the onlinous name of Cabo das Tormentas, or the 'Cape of Storms,' altered atterwards, by the sage Henry, into that of Bûona Esperauza, or 'Good Hope,' from the expectations it afforded of reaching, by sea, the grand gaol—Eastern India.

"From the period of the discovery of the South Coast of Africa, by Diaz, no notice of Algoa Bay appears to be recorded, until the visit of the celebrated Sir James Lancaster,—(who attempted the north west passage, and gave the name to Lancaster Sound.)—who, in 1593, anchored in its capacious waters

for six weeks, during the prevalence of contrary winds

In 1652, the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope was established by old Surgeon Van Riebeek, who had for some years recommended it as a valuable Settlement to the Dutch Government; and Algoa Bay (the Bahia de la Goa, distinguished by the Portuguese navigator from the Rio de la Goa, or Delagoa Bay) appears to have been first visited by the Dutch in 1669.— In 1772, the Dutch East India Company set up several beacons or possessional land-warks, along the coast; one at the Zwartkops Rivier, and another on a sand-hill, at the Shark's Rivier, to the southward of the anchorage, where it is still to be seen. a small obelisk, of Robben Island blue slate, on which the Company's cypher is engraven.

"The acquisition of such a valuable means of commercial intercourse was, of course, not appreciated at the time of its discovery. It was through a more accident that the importance became apparent; and that was the chance visit of an Englishman, whose countrymen were destined, within a very few years afterwards, to occupy, in full sovereignty, this vanguard of the

Dutch possession of her Indian Empire.

"On the 2d of May, 1785, an event occurred which drew the particular attention of the Cape Government to Algoa Bay.—The English East India Company's ship Pigot, but in there, and, with the permission of the country authorities, landed upwards of one hundred scorbutic patients, who were lodged at the farm of F. Potgleter, (now Michael Muller's, or, as the estate is called, Welbedagt) The notification of this event did not reach the then nearest government authority, at Swellendam, until the 10th of July—a distance of 350 miles—so slow was communication in those days. Colonel Dalrymple, a passenger by the vessel, hired a wagon from that place, and, to the astonishment of the somnolen heads of office in Cape Town, appeared there, and seems to have awakened them from a quiet, and perhaps, pleasant, slumber!

"Visited from such an unexpected quarter, by a British Officer, who had the reputation of being a very skillul engineer and surveyor, the Dutch Government took slarm, and the immediate consequence was the formation of a new district.— Swellendam and Stellenbosch—districts which had hitherto gloried in boundaries in some terræ-incognita to the east, were shorn of those unknown regions, and the site of a new magistracy, at Graaff Reinet, was fixed, including the Bay; the object being, as then stated, 'to prevent a vy Foreign Power from

settling at the Baya Delagoa.'

In 1797, the state of the Kufir houndary led Lord Macaitney to contemplate removing the seat of magistracy from Grasif-Reinet to Zwartkop's Rivier, but the design was abandoned until the year 1804, when the town of Uitenhage was founded

on the banks of Lat stream.

"In 1799, the site of the present town of Port Elizabeth was occupied by British troops, in consequence of the disturbances on the Frontier. Fort Frederick, a small work, still existing, was built at this time, but given up at the peace of Amiens, along with the rest of the colo ial dependencies, all of which were restored to the British after the second capture of the

colony in 1806.

"The year 1820 witnessed the arrival of the immigration of BRITISH SETLERS—when 2,020 men, 607 women, and 2,032 children were safely landed, owing to the security of the bay, and the kind vigilance of Capt. Evatt, the hospitable and attentive Commandant of the Port. The first party of these settlers arrived in the bay on the 10th of April—a day much to be remembered in the anrals of the Cape colony. In the same year, Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin visited the port, to locate the settlers, when he ordered the erection of a small pyramidal monument, in memory of his lately deceased lady, on the height above the rising village, to which he gave her name, ELIZABETH.

"At that time the only buildings were the fort just alluded to, a small barrack, a mess-house, the Commandant's quarters, a few temporary huts, besides the original farm-house—(almost all of perishable materials)—belonging to a Boer of the name of Hartman. The population was about 35 souls, and its trade confined to the occasional visit of a coasting vessel—with long lapses between each voyage—bringing in exchange for butter, a few articles of clothing, and supplies for the military.

"The progressive state of the Trade of this Port is as

foliows :-

	Vessels.	Imports.	Vesscls.	Exports.
1822	-	£13 090		5,200
1832	46	20 288	44	90,304
1842	95	162,252	92	94,674
1844	114	135,919	113	118,860
1845	130	195,163	124	179,254

The population, two-thirds of whom are English, has increased to 3,382 souls. The number of houses inhabited by one or more persons is 416. Huts or other dwellings without walls, 278. The value of fixed property as assessed for road rates is £125,780.

"A splendid pile of buildings has been completed for the use of the Commissariat, and a place d'armes, at a cost of about £14,000.—There is a church for the Episcopal congregation,

called St. Mary; a Wesleyan and Independent chapel; besides a place of worship for the Roman Catholics. There is also a small court-house, with public offices attached, a gaol, and a very neat and ornamental structure, intended for an Exchange.

"A fine steamer, the Phanix, regularly plics, between Table Bay and Port Elizabeth, the passage occupying each way, the

average period, of from three to four days.

" There is no correct chart of Algoa Bay, published at present. Lieutenant Rice's sketch, made in 1797, to be found in Barrow's Travels, and re-printed, by the Hydrographical office, in 1801, is the only one extant, and used by navigators; and as there is only one danger in entering the anchorage-the Roman Rock, as it is denominated - the imperfect chart has perhaps, been thought sufficient for the common purposes of navigation; but the rapidly-increasing commerce of the Port, imperatively calls

for a fresh and more accurate survey.

" Rice's chart represents the Bay as open to nearly half the compass, - whereas it is now well known, beyond all possibility of dispute, that, from the anchorage, the extremes of the land, (that is, the horns of the bay,) extended only six points - " hich is from east-half-south to south-and-by-east-half-east; and it is only when the wind blows within these six poin's, that ships can be placed in danger at the anchorage. For the observation of these bearings, we are indebted to Sir JOHN MARSHALL, coinmanding H. M. frigate Isis, on his visit here. in July, 1843when they were taken, by his orders with an improved azimuth compass. Taking a fair average of the year, it may be safely said, that the wind blows four days from the land to one day upon it.

"A reference to the chart in question, as well as to the various maps of the south-east coast of the Colony, (copied from Lient. Price's sketches,) will show that Algoa Bay is there represented as little better than a mere open roadstead; whereas it is, in fact, a deep, horse-shoc shaped indentation, well protected from the violence of the wind-except under peculiar

visitations, occurring at long intervals apart.

" A slight survey-perhaps it should rather be called an inspection of the bay-was made in 1820, by Captain Fairfax Moresby, of the Menai; and, in his report, he states: - Should Port Elizabeth ever become a place of commercial consequence (which there is no doubt it soon will,) chain-moorings, or even anchors of a larger size, with chain cable, should be laid down for those ships that wish to approach near the shore, for the purpose of loading or unloading.' 'I do not,' adds he, 'make the remark from the insecurity of the bay—for I consider it, at all times, equal to Table Bay, and, for six months, very far its superior.' And the gallant Commander goes on to say—'Had I my choice of trusting my ship for the year round to Torbay, in England—Palermo Bay, in Sicily—or Algoa Bay, I should, without hesitation, pefer the anchorage of Port Elizabeth.' (Algoa Bay)

"To make this bay—what it desertes to be, and must sooner or later become—a place of extensive commerce, there are four improvements yet to be introduced, viz.:—a landing jetty—a supply of water to the beach a buoy on the Roman, or Despatch rock—and a light-house on Cape Receiffe." It is satisfactory to state, that arrangements have been made for the com-

mencement of the latter immediately.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Port Instructions for Algoa Bay.

Should it be the intention of the master of a vessel to discharge or receive on board any considerable quantity of cargo, a convenicht berth will be pointed out by the Port Captain, as close to the landing-place as the safety of the vessel and other circumstances will admit. The vessel must then be moored with two bower anchors, with an open hawse to the S E., and especial care taken not to overlay the anchors of other vessels, or in sny way to give them a foul berth. Ships or vessels touching for water and refreshments, may ride at single anchor, but they must then anchor well to the northward, so as to prevent danger (in case of drifting) to the vessels moored; and it is particularly recommended, when riding at single anchor to veer out 70 or 80 fathoms of chain :- the other bower cable should be ranged and the anchor kept in perfect readiness to let go; strict attention should be paid to keep a clear hawse, (when moored,) the more so when it is probable the wind may blow from the S E., and whether at single anchor or moored, the sheet anchor should be ready for immediate use .- The situation of the vessel must be taken by land-marks, and the depth of water, and should any accident occur by which she may drift from such situation, or lose her anchors, the same must be notified in writing to the Port Captain.

It is recommended that vessels be kept as enug as possible;

especially such as may have to remain some time in the anchorage, for the periodical winds blow occasionally with much violence.

Vessels having MARRYAT'S Code of Signals, can make their wishes known to their Agents, in blowing weather, through the Port Office; - Vessels not having the Code, can make the ollowing with their Ensigns: --

1st. Ensign in the Fore Top-mast Riggtng,-1 am in want of a Cable.

2d. Ensign in the Main Top-mast Rigging.—I am in want of an Anchor.

3d. Ensign in the Fore Rigging.—I have parted a Bower Cable.

4th. Ensign in the Main Rigging.—I am in want of an Anchor and Cable.

5th. Whift, where best seen .- Send off a Boat.

Whenever a red Flag may be hoisted at the Port Office, it denotes that it is unsafe for any Boat to land.

(Signed) H. G. DUNSTERVILLE, Port Captain.

Approved.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor,
(Signed) JOHN MONTAGU.

Sec. to Government.

Colonial Office, 6th February, 1844.

Roman Rock, Algoa Bay.

Position of the Roman Rock in Algoa Bay, in some Charts called Despatch Rock.

The following bearings are taken by Compass from the Rock, which has from 7 to 8 feet of water upon it at low water.

The outermost Rocks off Cape Receiffe bear S. by W. distant five miles.—The Breast Beacons, W. 13 mile.

A whitish looking Rock off Rocky Point, on with the Flagstaff at the Fishery, W. N. W. ½ N.

Pyramid over the Town, N. W. 1 N.

Store on the Beach in a line with the Church, N. W. 1 N.

Anchorage N. W. distant five miles

The Beacons are erected near the Beach,—that next the Sea has a tar-barrel on the top, painted white; the mason work also shows white, at the bottom the space between the two is black.

The inland beacon has a white cross; and when hrought in a line with the other heacons, forms like a small windmill, bearing due W. from the Rock.

A vessel entering the Bay round Cape Receiffe, with a proper offing, to steer N. N. E. until the Breast Beacons are in one; and when the cross is well open with the other teacon two or three ships' lengths, she may haul up for the Anchorage N. W.

There is sufficient room and depth of water for any Ship hetween the Roman Rock and the Main, the channel lying S.

hy E. and N. hy W.

Chamtoos River Ferry

Is 430 feet wide, 9 feet deep, the Pont or Floating Bridge cost
£300, takes over 1 wagon with 16 oxen, laden with 15 muids of
meal at a time, within 3 minutes.

SOMERSET.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate,—Hougham Hudson, Junior, Esquire—£300. Clerk to ditto—Mr. Charles Haw—£100. Messenger—F. B. de Villiers—£35.

Clerk of the Peace—1. O'Reilly, Esquire—£200.

Gaoler—W. Dixon—£40.

Deputy Sheriff-G: E. Joseph, Esquire.

Distributor of Stamps and Postmaster-Mr. Charles Haw.

Medical Attendant at the District Gaol-Mr. C. Cooper.

Justices of the Peace,

II. Hudson, Junior, J O'Reilly, P. R. Marillier, and Charles Haw, Esquires, residing at Somerset; Thomas Veitch. Esquire, residing at Vogel-river, in the Field-cornetcy of Zwagershoek; Robert Hart, Senior, Esquire, at Glen Avon, near Somerset; J. Perkins, Esquire, at Bruintjes Hoogte; J. Stewart, and E. D. Wienand, Esquires, at the Kaga; T. W. Vowe, and Thomas Phillipps, Esquires, at Haddon; E. M. Cole, A. B. Armstrong, A. J. Borcherds, Walter Currie, and J. F. Ziervogel, Esquires

Field-cornets, £20 each

Mr. P. R Erasmus, East Riet River.

W. C. Bouwer, Upper Bushman's River.

Ps E Kruger, Zwagershoek

F. J. de Klerk, Bruntjes Hoogte

G. Aldrich, Baviaan's River

P. C. Massyn, Somerset.

Assistant Field-cornets, £3 15 each.

Mr. G. van der Nest, East Riet River Thomas Robson ditto

A. J. van Tonder, Upper Bushman's River

W. G. Meyer

O J. Hattingh, Zwagers Hoek

J. J. Strydom, Bruntjes Hoogte

F. P. Aldrich, Baviaan's River.

Surgeons-W. Gill, Thomas Eade, and C. Cooper, Esquires.

Poundmaster-Mr. Alfred Peacock.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

Minister, Rev. J. Pears, A.M., £200, 1st January, 1839.

Elders, Messrs. Willem Schutz and David Malan, senior.

Deacons, Messrs. J. A. Van Niewkerk, Isaac D. Bins, Hendrick Malan, and William Durandt.

Clerk, Mr. F. B. De Villiers.

CHURCH AT GLEN LYNDEN.

Minister, Rev. A. Welsh, £100, March 25, 1833.

Clerk, Mr. W. S. Humphries.

SCHOOL COMMISSION.
The Civil Commissioner, the Clerk of the Peace, the Rev. J.
Pears, and R. Hart, Esq.
Teacher, Mr. Peter Wither, £100, January 1, 1846.

Commissioners of the Municipality.

Messrs. S. Jackson. sen., J. J. Norden, W. Jackson, and F.

J. Van Aardt.

Overseer of Roads, Water-courses, &c. Benjamin Williams. Market Master, Mr. T. Gyfford.

Sworn Appraisers, Messrs. P. C. Massyn and G. E. Joseph.

DIVISIONAL ROAD BOARD.

Chairman, the Civil Commissioner.

Members, R. Hart, sen., G. E. Joseph, W. A. Van Aardt, and C Van Aardt, Esquires.

Members to supply casual Vacancies, P. C. Massyn and W. Cawood, Esquires.

Secretary, Mr. Charles Haw.

Notary Public, Mr. Charles Haw.

Sworn Translater and Attorney in the Circuit Court,

J. O'Reilly, Esq.

Auctioneers, Messrs. C. Massyn, G. E. Joseph, G. Aldrich, P. E. Kruger and B. J. de Klerk.

STATISTICAL SKETCH

OF

SOMERSET DIVISION.

The division of Somerset must be pronounced as one of the most interesting and valuable in the colony. It is bounded on the north by the Divisions of Graaff-Reinct and Cradock, on the west by Uitenhage, on the south by Albany, and on the East by the Winterberg, and the country of the Kafflrs. Its entire area has been computed at 9,000 square miles, and which are divided into six Field-cornetcies—namely, Somerset, Zwager's Hock, Bruintjes Hoogte, Upper Bushman's River, East Rict

Rivier, and Baviaan's River.

This district has two great roads leading through its entire length towards the Orange River, the northern boundary of the colony. The most easterly of these roads joins the Albany district at the Konap River, whence it runs due north to the Kaga, which stream it crosses, and then proceeds along the base of the Kaga mountains-crosses the Baviaan's River, at the farm of Mr. G. F. Stokes and a few miles further on enters the Cradock district. The whole of the country along this line of road abounds with objects of great interest. One of the most deserving of attention is the Kaga-Berg, (Anglice Kaga Mountain,) the property of Sir Andreas Stockenstrom. The mountain chain, which gives its name to the locality, is itself a magnificent object. The various hollows which lie between the buttress-like projections of the mountain, are clothed from their base to their lofty summits with wood, containing timber of the most useful kinds, and largest growth. The highest point of the mountain exhibits a perpendicular wall of naked rock, se rated by the wear of ages, and scathed by the action of the innumerable storms that have

beat upon it. The surrounding country is extremely pleasing, being carpetted by a verdant sward of fine grass, and elegantly dotted with the mimosa, of large growth, and other bushes and trees peculiar to the eastern province. The Kaga River has its sources in these mountains; but the stream in dry weather is feeble and at times is lost for considerable distances beneath its shingly and rocky bed. It is bordered, however, by some of the finest sheep-walks in the colony, and is well suited to the growth

of large cattle.

Immediately behind the Kaga-Berg is the government forest on the Kowie, where for several years past the inhabitants of the more northerly divisions have obtained their supply of timber. Still further to the eastward lie the Mancazana and Baviaans Rivers; the immediate neighbourhood of which are most valuable tracts of country, as well for the production of grain, as for the breeding and rearing of sheep and cattle. This part of the colony has acquired peculiar celebrity from the pleasing account given of it by the late Mr Thomas Pringle, whose family connections still reside here, conspicuous for their activity and zeal in promoting the improvement, and developing the resources of this the land of their adoption. Most of the farmers in this direction are in good-many in opulent circumstances. Two ministers of the Scottish Church reside here, one of whom receives a salary of £100 per annum from the Colonial Government. One is supported partly, and the other entirely by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants

The other main road referred to, branches from the Albany division considerably further to the westward, at the junction of the Great and Little Fish Rivers, whence it runs due north. nearly parallel with the former stream, until it reaches the capital of the division. This is situated a short distance to the right of the main road, at the base of the Bush-berg, one of the highest · and most conspicuous parts of the mountain chain which crosses this part of South Africa. The town itself is small, if considered with reference to the number of inhabitants, though the ground occupied is considerable. The number of dwelling houses is about eighty, besides stores and other out-buildings, all of which are gradually on the increase. The site of this town was formerly a farm, occupied by government, on which were produced on the spot, or purchased in the neighbourhood, and stored, the supplies required for the military force stationed on the frontier. This extensive farm, shortly after the arrival of the British settlers.

being no longer considered necessary, was broken up, and the spot appropriated for the site of the present district town. superintendent of the establishment, R. Hart, Esq. still resides near the village, conspicuous as the active and intelligent promoter of every good and useful undertaking. There are few who possess such extensive and various information respecting the colony as this gentleman, or who is more ready to impart it to others. His residence is pleasantly situated on an elevation immediately at the base of one of the most remarkable neaks in the mountain chain .- On the table summit of this mountain he has also an extensive farm, where formerly a numerous establishment was kept, and on which was cultivated with considerable success the English gooseberry and current, and some other exotics from other parts of Europe :- but this establishment has now gone greatly to decay, for want of suitable labor to keep up the enclosures, and to cultivate the grounds.

The village itself, though remantically situated, has little, on the score of architecture, to call for particular notice. The neatest structure in the village is unquestionably the Weslevan chapel. The bouses are straggling, but nevertheless among them are many well-built and commodious dwellings. are also some extensive and productive gardens, in which the orange-tree and vine thrive luxuriantly. It coutains a large substantially-built church, under the pastoral care of a minister of the Scotch Presbyterian denomination-corresponding to the Dutch Reformed Church, and to which the Dutch-African Colonists almost exclusively belong. Branches of two religious denominations have been established at this place; one, of the Weslevan Society, which is intended for the benefit of the English population, as also for the instruction of the Fingoes, Mentatees, Bechuanas, and Kafirs- and the other of the London Missionary Society, which is alone intended for the instruction of the Hottentots, Manumitted slaves, &c. Both are at present under the superintendence of their respective ministers and teachers. There is also a public school in the village, the master being ar pointed by government, and supported by a salary from the public treasury.

The neighbourhood of the village contains many points of great interest. A few miles to the cast, near Roode Wal, is situated Kok's Kreal, the spot celebrated by the egregiously vain and romantic traveller, Vaillant, as being the seene of his fliration with the presty Narina, and of other adventures, searcely less absurd, and fully as doubtful. One of the high roads to

Cradock leads past this spot.

A little to the north of the village lies the gorge, or opening in the mountain chain, called Zwagers Hoek, (Anglice, Brother. in-law's corner,) from which issues the Little Fish River, tract of country is one of the most valuable in the division. is an Alpine region, the mountains which surround and intersect it being lofty and rugged, and the cold in the winter months often extremely severe. But it contains some capital grain farms -one or two belonging to Sir Andreas Stockenstrom-all capable of irrigation; and for the breeding of cattle and horses it is equal to any in the colony. Most of the inhabitants are in opulent circumstauces. Another well frequented, and the shortest wagon road, leads through this neighbourhood to Cradock.

The Little Eish River, after passing the village of Somerset. turns to the W, and, by its remarkable tortuosity, gives fertility to an extensive tract of country, which, for grazing purposes, whether of sheep or cattle, is of the best and most valuable description. Beyond this stream, still further to the west, lie some extensive karoo plains, which are bounded by the Commadagga, the rugged Zuureberg Hills, and by the Bushman's River, which, rising here, flows through a thickly-wooded valley, in some parts several miles broad, forming from hence the divisional line, as far as the coast, of Albany and Uitenhage, The whole of this part of Somerset is broken and greatly diversified in character. It is scantily supplied with water, and peculiarly exposed to long droughts. It can boast, however, of some good farms, and maintains a considerable number of sheep and cattle. The rugged glens, tangled thickets, and narrow passes of the Zuureberg, are celebrated as having been the scene of many an exciting event in border warfarc; here the restless Kaffirs and the colonial farmers have frequently come into collision; here the elder Stockenstrom and his companions met with their tragic death; and here many a band of marauders found corcealment while engaged in foravs upon the flocks and herds of the neighbouring inhabitants.

At the Commadagga, which lies on the east of the Zuureberg. a good and well-frequented road branches from the main post road. (which diverges considerably to the right, passing through a tangled thicket of speck-boom, until it crosses the Little Fish River at Company's Drift,) leading to the Sunday's River. the Zwarte Ruggens, the Camdeboo, and other interior districts.

On the N. of the village of Somerset, at the distance of a few

miles, is the lofty peak which gives its name, Bruntjes Hoogte, to the whole of the surrounding country. The main post road to Graaff. Reinet, and the northern boundary, crosses this part of the mountain, at a very little distance below its summit, and which, being a mass of naked rock, presents a very imposing appearance. Its beetling cliffs frown immediately over the traveller; while, on the other hand, is an abyss so profound that cattle, or persons at the bottom, appear as so many pigmies .-From this elevation the view to the north and west is extensive and striking. It front of the spectator, looking to the north, are the remarkable cliffs, designated, from their rugged and pointed form, the Tande-berg, or teeth mountain; and further in the extreme distance, the Succumberg, or Snow Mountains, at the base of which is situated the village or town of Graaff-Reinet. A little to the westward are seen, in the dim perspective, the elevated bushy ridges, called the Zwarte Ruggens, while the intermediate space is filled up by some very broken stony country, through which runs the Bly River, and some other periodioal streams, and by extensive karoo plains, abounding with spring-bucks, and a great variety of other game, but which, when parched by summer drought, present a most arid stcrile appearance.

The road over this mountain ridge was both difficult and dangerous, until a few years ago, a road was constructed, principally by the labor of the convicts, which was not only safe, but comparatively casy, Unfortunately it has been suffered, by neglect, arising from the withdrawal of the convicts by the Central Road Board, to fall into great disrepair, and will again require a considerable expenditure, both of labour and money, to place it in its former excellent condition, The whole of the Bruntjes Hoogte is celebrated as being one of the most valuable pastoral divisions of the colony, supplying annually, a large number of the finest cattle that are required for slaughter, both

in Graham's Town and Cape Town.

A considerable portion of this division is occupied by British inhabitants; and, it is worthy of remark, that just as they have spread themselves ou', has land risen in value. They possess many of the finest farms in the division, and have pushed forward the improvement of stock, and particularly of Wool-bearing sheep, with that skill, perseverance, and energy, which cannot be too highly commended, and which has stimulated many of the old Dutch inhabitants to similar exertions. The fine tract of country on the right bank of the Konap, and from thence to

the Mancazana and Baviaan's Rivers, as far as the Winterberg, is occupied almost exclusively by British emigrants, many of whom have some of the largest and most valuable flocks of wool bearing sheep that are to be found in the colony.

The soil and general character of this division are very diversified:—the Grear Fish Riverruns through the centre of it, and receives as tributaries nearly every stream by which it is watered. The valley through which this erream has its course, is in many parts several miles in width, and altogether it forms no inconsiderable portion of theentire division. In dry seasons it is extremely arid, but after rains it abounds in pasture of the best and richest character. The high lands on both sides of this valley are in general thickly clothed with hush chiefly speck-hoom, and other succulent shruhs, on which cattle, sheep and goats eagerly browse, and when not ainted in a supply of water, maintain themselves, even in the driest seasons, in good condition.

The greatest part of the division, however, is covered with a thick sward of grass, principally of that kind designated by the colonists "sweet grass," and on which, in ordinary seasons all

descriptions of stock thrive with great rapidity.

The Zoology of this division does not differ from that of Albany. The banks and vallies of the Fish River are frequented by large number of Guinea fowl, while the extensive forcests of the Kowie and Kaga afford cover for many of the more rare and beautiful hirds peculiar to the colony. Fine specimens of the golden cuckoo have been obtained here. The larger Karoo flats abound with sprinkhoks, and a few ostriches are occasionally met with. The animals of prey and the reptiles are the same as

those found in the adjoining districts.

The distance from Graham's Town to the town of Somerset is computed at 85 miles The road nearly throughout is good, and at little expense might be made excellent, but there is not a bridge across any of the rivers, by which the line is intersected, nor a single Inn along the whole route - hence the traveller must either depend upon his own resources, or throw himself upon the hospitality of the inhabitants. In this respect he need he under little apprehension. The hospitality of the old Durch colonists is proverbial. Their manners are simple, and though to the fastidious they may appear rude, yet their doors are rarely closed against the traveller or stranger, or a seat refused him at the family hoard. The distance from the village of Somerset to that of Granaff-Reinet is 67 miles, the post-road leading chiefly over the extensive Kaioo-flat, already referred to, parallel with, and im-

mediately at, the base of the great mountain chain which distin-

guishes this portion of South Africa.

The distance to the village of Cradock is computed to be 11 hours on horseback, equal to 55 miles, the road for the greater part winding amongst a congeries of stony hills, and of mountains of considerable elevation, and of every variety of form, and by which this portion of the Colony is particularly distinguished. The road, however, for the greater part is good, and is relieved abroughout by farm-houses, many of which indicate the substantial circumstances of the proprietor.

CRADOCK.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, W. Gilfillan, Esq. Feb 15, 1837, £250.

Clerk to ditto, Mr. William Sanders, Oct 1, 1845, £60.

Messenger, A. J J. Troskie, £25.

Acting Clerk of the Peace, R. Blair Esquire, Feb. 15, 1837, £80.

Gaoler, J. Pressly, June 12, 1842, £30.

Deputy-Sheriff, W. P. Gilfillan, Esq.

Medical Officer, R. M Armstrong, Esq Nov. 1, 1838.

Justices of the Peace, W. Gilfillan, J. J. Zeiler, H. F. Fynn, James Collett, Esquires.

Retired Field Commandant, Mr. S. J. Van Wyk, Jan. 1, 1827.
Field-cornets at £20 each.—F. P. Rowles, Cradock; B. J.
Vorster, Achter Sneuwber; P. Venter, Braak River;
Z. Pretorious, Klaas Smit's River; C. J. van Wyk,
Tarka.

Assistant Field-cornets, £3 15 each.—H. J. Lombard, Cradock; H. Stavelberg and A. L. van Heerden, Achter Sneuwberg; A. Bester and G. Kruger, Braak River; M. Prinsloo and W. Grobbler, Klaas Smits River; H. C. van Heerden and J. Welgemoed, Tarka.

CHURCH AT CRADOCK.

Dutch Reformed Church.—Minister, Rev. J. Taylor, £200.

Elders, Messrs. W. M. Prinsloo, W. H. Pietersen, J. Meyburg, and G. R. Venter.

Deacons, C. E. G. Schutte, J. B. Hough, J. F. Hatting, W. J. Grobler and C. Grobbelaar.

Clerk, J. Fourie.

Sexton. D. G. S. de Beer.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

Minister, Rev. G. Green.

UNION CHAPEL.
Minister, Rev. J. Monro.

School Commission.

President, William Gilfillan, Esquire.

Revds. J. Taylor and J. Monro, Messrs. R. M. Armstrong and
J. J. Zeiler.

Secretary, R. M. Armstrong, Esq. Master of Free School, Mr. John Walker.

READING ROOM.

President, W. Gilfillan, Esq.

Secretary, D. Blankenberg.

Librarian, W. Sanders.

THE CRADOCK LIBRARY.

President, Rev. J. Taylor,

Treasurer, Rev. George Green.

Secretary and Librarian, Mr. J. Walker.

MUNICIPALITY.

Commissioners, Messrs R. M. Armstrong, C. Scanlen, J. D. van. Dyk, Joseph Thackwray, and J. G. van Buuren. Treasurer, Robert Blair.

Town Clerk, Benjamin Rowles.
Market Master, A. M. Hockley.
Street-keeper, Thomas Robinson.

Postmaster, W. Saunders.

Medical Practitioner, R. M. Armstrong, Esq. Apothecary, Mr. D. Munro.

Sworn Translators, Messrs. D. Munro, R. Blair.
Notary Public, W. T. Gilfillan,
Attorney, Robert Blair.

Auctioneers, Messrs. J. D. van Dyk, F. F. Zeiler, F. Campbell, J. H. Greathead.

Poundmaster, J. D. van Dyk.

Undertakers, A. M. Hockley, D. Mahoney, H. de Beer, J. Vowe,

Inn-keepers. F. Campbell, Thomas Francis, G. Pollard.

DIVISIONAL ROAD BOARD FOR CRADOCK.

President, W. Gilfillan Esq
Members, J. Collett, J. L. Pretorious, J. G van Buuren, and
R. M. Armstrong, Esquires,
Secretary, John Walker,

STATISTICAL SKETCH

OF

CRADOCK DIVISION.

Cradock adjoins Somerset on the N. E. boundary. The probable extent of this district is 7000 square miles, with a population according to census taken in 1846, whites 4,388, blacks 4,497, total 8,885 persons Its principal streams are the Great Fish, the Braak, and the Tarka Rivers. The former—to which the others are tributaries—has its sources on the N. E. side of the Sneuwberg, or Snow Mountains, whence it flows through the very centre of the three divisions of Cradock, Somerset, and Albany. The distance of this course, including the innumerable bendings is computed at 400 miles Its minor tributary streams are very numerous, and which will account for the rapidity with which sometimes it become swollen and impassable. This is the more frequently the case in the summer months, more especially along the great mountain chain, where the vapors, generated by the extreme

heats of summer, and charged with electric matter, are arrested, and pour out their contents, often in furious torrents of rain and atorms of hail, upon the surrounding country. Notwithstanding, however, all these contributions, the Fish River often ceases to flow, and in parts is perfectly dry. At other seasons it rushes along its rocky and tortuous channel, with a volume and impetuosity that render any attempt to ford it extremely hazardous and at times altogether impracticable.

This division is not suited to the maintenance of a dense population—though there are scattered through it some of the most valuable and productive farms in the province. In the Braak River division, large quantities of corn are produced, and also a great abundance of various kinds of fruit. The Achter Sneuwberg is famous for the size of its cattle, and the Tarka for sheep. A large proportion of the division is karoo, but which, when well supplied with water, is amongst the most prolific soils in the colony. When without water, it is remarkably arid and sterile

The general features of this division are greatly diversified. In some parts it is encumbered with hush, chiefly the mimosa; in other districts, especially in the Tarka, towa ds the eastern houndary, there is scarely a hush to be seen, and a solitary tree which stands in that neighbourhood, hears the significant name of the "Wonder-tree" The division produces no timber, and the inhabitants ohtain it chiefly from the Kowie and Kromme forests in the adjoining division of Somerset The soil of the division is, in general, very fertile, suitable alike for grain and for the production of all the various fruits peculiar to other parts of the colony. After rains the herhage springs up rapidly, and is ahundant and luxuriant—but it as suddenly disappears from the effects of those droughts to which this part of the colony is often subject.

Many of the inhabitants are in opulent circumstances, possessing large herds of cattle and sheep. They have also a hreed of hardy, valuable horses Some of their farm-houses are extensive premises, and together with their wine stores and other buildings, have more the appearance of a village than the residence of a family. It should be remarked, however, that some of these families comprise several married branches, it being not uncommon to find two, and even three generations, living in detached habita-

tions on the same place.

The roads throughout this division are, for the most part, tolerably good; in some parts, for considerable distances, they are excellent. In proceeding from Graham's Town to Cradock, the main road, at a distance of about 30 miles, crosses the Great

Pish River, at the farm of Mr. Ahraham Espag .- From this. drift It winds up the Fish River heights, a toilsome and rugged ascent, and then through a fine tract of country, thickly covered with the mimosa, of large size, called the Kaba, until it joins the other main road, described in a former article, a few miles hevond the Kagaherg. The view from the summit of the Fish River helghts, looking to the east, towards Kaffirland, is particularly fine. From the junction of these two roads to the village of Cradock, the country along the whole line, when not suffering from extreme drought, is hy no means devoid of interest. After rains, the patches of karoo, which lie hetween the bills and mountains, enriched as they are hy the disintegration of the calcareons rocks, of which these mountains are composed. are often carpeted with heather and flowers of the most diversified and heautiful hues. But then this heauty is extremely transient; a single week suffices to dissipate all its glory. The colors of the flowers fade-the sun withers up the herhage-the winds scatter it - and spots, lately so pleasing, speedily assume the embrowaed and sterile appearance of the desert. The uplands and hills, though stony, and in parts scattered over with large houlders, retain their verdure much longer, and, in general, afford good and sufficient pasturage for the flocks and heids of the inhabitants. The Great Fish River is crossed twice: - the first at a ford, called Blue Krans Drit, near which the Tarka road turns off to the right :- the second at the farm of Mr. C. Van Ardt, distant from the village, or town of the division, ahout three miles.

The capital of the division is situated on the left hank of the river, the high road to the north passing immediately through it. It is a very thriving village, and, for an inland station, is a place of considerable trade. Several of the stores are large substantial buildings, and well stocked with British manufactures, and, indeed, with every article conducive to convenience and comfort. Like all the interior divisions, the great season for traffic is the period for the quarterly administration of the sacrament (or nachtmaal), on which occasion large numbers of the farmers from the surrounding country assemble, and the place assumes the appearance of a fair, rather than an assemblage for the celebration of a solemn religious ordinance. It is creditable to the Dutch inhabitants to remark, that an attendance at church at such seasons is considered an imperative duty. a farmer often travelling hundreds of mlles with his family to perform it. This duty discharged, a visit to the market town. affords him an opportunity for laying in a supply of household

necessaries, and thus a considerable and profitable husiness is carried on with the idistant inhabitant by the various retail dealers.

The church is a large heavy-looking structure. It is in the form of a cross, or of the letter T, the pulpit standing in the centre of the transverse aisle, so as to command a view of the whole of the interior of the building. The services in this church are conducted in the Dutch language exclusively.—There are also chapels belonging to the Independent denomination, and to the Wesleyans, in both of which praiseworthy attention is paid to the spiritual wants of the colored classes. The village can also

boast of an excellent government school.

The situation of the town may be described, in general terms, as a narrow valley on the banks of the Fish River .- The soil is what is termed karoo; its componant parts being a red argillaceous earth, with a mixture of sand, and of decomposed vegetable matter, the alluvium of the higher lands. The main street towards the river is planted with various fruit trees, such as the mulherry, lemon, and others, which afford a grateful contrast to the embrowned and rocky hills, that present themselves at no great distance around .- All the gardens are irrigated from the river, by a canal leading from a dam which has been built across it in a very substantial manner, a short distance above the head of the village. The dam is a substantial piece of masonry, and for several years has resisted, without any material injury, the violence of the stream, when swollen by thunder-storms, to which the interior districts are so subject. Towards the lower part of the village the river presents a fine sheet of water, along the margin of which there are great natural facilities for a very picturesque promenade. Masses of ferruginous sandstone here present themselves, forming a lofty perpendicular or over-hanging wall, split by innumerable fissures, in which, and on the jutting crags, the das, or rock rabbit (hyrax capensis), is seen basking in the fervid beams of the sun or leaping from rock to rock, in a manner that can hardly fail to interest and amuse the passer-by.

In the immediate vicinity of the village are cold and tepid chalyheate springs, which are held in much repute for the cure of rhen matic and cutaneous diseases; one in particular much resembling the Cheltenham water. The most remarkable of these is situated about a mile above the head of the village, on the right bank of the river, and within a short dictance of its margin. It is called "the Bath," from the number of "impotent folk" who occasionally resort there, in order to test its heal-

ing virtues. These springs are said to be strongly impregnated with sulphurated hydrogen gas, and which is continually ascending in air hubbles, and evolved from the centre of the springs. There can be no noubt but these waters possess great efficacy in the relief and cure of many chronic maladies; and if so, it is to be regretted that more attention is not paid to them.

The only other village in the division is an Institution for colored persons, which was some time ago established by the Wesleyan Society, in the Tarka district, and is said to be in flourishing circumstances. It is named Haslope Hills. The country around this establishment was obtained by purchase from a private individual, and in extent is computed at about 40,000 acres. Two remarkable hills stand nearly in the centre of this property, and from their flattened summits, are called the "Twee Tafelhergen."

The population of this station amounts to about 350 souls; who possess large numbers of cattle, sheep, and horses. They have about 140 acres of land in cultivation, and raise considerable quantities of wheat, Indian corn, &c. A regular day-school is established here, in which the scholars are taught both in the Dutch and Kaffir tongues. They have a school-house and chapel, a Weslevan Missionary residing on, and superintending,

this institution, assisted by a native schoolmaster.

A great deal of grain is produced in this part of the division. On the northern side of the Winterberg a very considerable breadth of land has been subjected to the action of the plough. and, as the springs lie high, and are constantly fed with a never-failing supply of moisture by the clouds and vapourswhich rest upon the lofty and extensive table-top of the mountain, capabilities are presented for extensive irrigation, which are scarcely surpassed by any other part of she colony. By this process the soil it rendered extremely fertile, and produces grain of every kind, as well as most of the fruits which are common to the other parts of the province. The winters, however, are often extremely severe, and early spring vegetation is n t unfrequently cut off by heavy falls of sleet and sharp frost. All this part of the division is considered peculiarly healthy for cattle, and many of the farmers possess considerable herds, though continually suffering losses by the inroads of the neighhouring Kaffirs. Two military posts have been established, with a view to check these aggressions: one situated on the Klass Smits River, and another on the main spruits of the Konap, on the western side of the mountain, within the boundary of the Somerset division, called Post Retief. But, notwithstanding all the vigilance of the troops, and the entire absence of everything like aggressive proceedings towards the natives on the part of the farmers, the Kaffirs are constantly passing the border, either clandestinely, or on frivolous pretexts, and seldom return witbout the commission of some act to mark their restless character.

Lions are common along the east and north boundary of this In the neighbourbood of the Klass-Smit's River, Bamboesberg, and Zuureberg, they are often met with, and frequently shot, as well by the farmers of the neighbourhood, as by the Nimrods of other districts, who make this part, and the Boutebok Flats above the Kat River, their favorite bunting grounds when disposed to try their prowess upon the larger game peculiar to the colony. Formerly this division abounded with the lion, huffalo, quagga, hartebeest, gnu, ostrich, and most of the antelope tribe, but these have, in great part, retired with the increase of population, though still they are sufficiently numerous to afford ample employment to the lover of field sports. That remarkable animal, the gnu, or wildebeest, is seldom found lower down, or to the south of this division; but here, in the higher and more uninbabited parts, it is still met with, often in considerable numbers. Forming the link which connects the ox tribe with the antelope, it partakes, in some degree, of the character of botb. When attacked it is wild, impetuous, and fierce, while its speed is equal to the swiftest antelope. Great numbers are annually killed, and their flesh cut into strips, dried, and converted into excellent biltong.

One of the main roads into the Bechuana country crosses the boundary in this part of the division, and is the shortest route to the line of missionary stations occupied by the Wesleyan, Frencb Protestant, and German missionary societies. To the right, across the Zwart Kei and Klass Smit's Rivers,—the latter being merely a tributary of the former,—is the country of the Tamhookie Kaffirs,—a much more peaceable people than the Amakosa tribe, which inhabits the country bordering on the

colony, further to the south.

GRAAFF-REINET.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate—W. C. van Ryneveld, Esquire, July 1st, 1834 £500. Allowed £100 for house-rent, and horse and wagonhire when travelling on public duty.

1st clerk—C. B. Ziervogel, Esquire, June 28, 1838, £200.
2nd ditto—Mr. I. Dyason.
Messenger—I. H. Wagner.

Clerk of the Peace—A. Berrange, Esquire, August 16th, 1829, £250.

Gaoler—J. J. Schindehutte, January, 1828, £50. Allowed £18 for house-rent.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

W. C. van Ryneveld, C. B. Ziervogel, A. Berrange, O. Fehrszen, C. H. Grisbrook, J. L. Leeb, J. F. Ziervogel, and George Southey, Esquires.

Medical Officer-O. Fehrszen, Esquire, M.D.

Deputy Sheriff-C. H. Grisbrook, Esq.

Postmaster-Mr. C. B. Ziervogel.

Distributor of Stamps-Mr. I. Dyason.

Fieldcornets, £20 each.
Mr. H. A. Enslin, Graaff-Reinet
H. S. van Blerck, Buffels-hoek
P. A du Plessis, Camdeboo
P. Loots, Voor Sneeuwberg
J Minnaar, Op Sneeuwberg

W. J. van der Merwe, Achter op Sneeuwberg

A. P. van der Merwe, Uitvlugt. N. Smit, Zwarte Ruggens. DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH AT GRAAFF-REINET.

Minister—Rev Andrew Murray, July 6, 1822, £300.

Elders—Messrs. I. N. G. Muller, and J. S. Naude

Deacons—Messrs. J. H. Cloete, L'son, B. Pienaar, P. S. du Toit, and S. van der Merwe Clerk—Mr. J. J. Joubert Sexton—Mr. C. M. Luttig.

Episcopal Church at Graaff-Rpinet.

Chaplain—Rey. W. Long, August, 1845, £100. Church-wardens—Messrs. R, Southey and C. S. Spiller.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH AT RICHMOND.

Minister—Rev. J. F. Berrange, April 1st, 1845, £200,
Elders—Messrs. B. Piennar and J. G. Liebenberg.

Deacons—Messrs M. A. Vermeulen, W. J. Viljoen, A. van Zyl,
and J. S. van der Merwe.

Clerk—Mr. J. R. Mostert.

PRESBYTERY OF GRAAF-REINET.

President—Rev. J. Taylor

Scriba—Revds J. F. Berrange, A. Murray, C. Frazer, J. Pears,
J. Reid, P. K. Albertyne, W. A. Krige, and one Elder
from each church.

MISSIONARY CHAPEL AT GRAAEF-REINET. Revds. A: van Lingen and D. Andreas,

LONDON MISSIONARY CHAPEL AT GRAAFF-REINET.
Rev. Thomas Merrington
Schoolmaster—Mr. J. N. Campbell

THE GRAAFF-REINET BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY.

President—W. C. van Ryneveld Esquire

Vice President—Rev. A. Murray

Committee—A. Berrange Esquire, Rev. A. van Lingen, Richard

Southey, C. H. Grisbrook, J. J. Meintjes, Thomas

Muller, S. J. Meintjes, and S. Probart, Esquires,

Revds Thos. Merrington and D. Andreas

Treaswrer—J. de Villiers, Esquire

Secretaries—Reverend W. Long and C. B. Ziervogel, Esquire

SCHOOL COMMISSION.

The Civil Commissioner, the Clerk of the Peace, the Clergyman of Graaff-Reinet, and G. B. Ziervogel, Esquires,

Master of the Government Free School—Vacant

SEMINARIES.

For young Ladies'—Mrs. Bowen For young Gentlemen—Mr. Stewart.

GRAAFF-REINET READING SOCIETY.

Directors—A. Berrange and O. Fehrszen, Esquires.

Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. J. G. Low.

Librarian—Mr. B. van Ble:k.

DIVISIONAL BOARD OF PUBLIC ROADS, GRAAFF-REINET. (Under the provisions of the Ordinance, No. 8, 1843) Chairman—W. C. van Ryneveld, Esq., Civil Commissioner. Messrs, C: Cloete, J. H. Cloete, D. Liebenberg, and W. Pienaar Secretary—Mr. C. B. Ziervogel.

MUNICIPALITY OF GRAAFF-REINET.

Commissioners—Messis. J. J. Meintjes, H. A. Enslin, R. Southey, J. H. Cloete, P. Gous, J. C. Naude, and A. P. Liebenberg.

Town Clerk and Treasurer—Mr. H. J. Borcherds.
Wardmasters—Ward Nos. 1, Mr. Jan Weitz; 2, J. S. Enslin;
3, B. {J. Wilke; 4, C. B. Enslin; 5, J. N. Dusing;
6, J. F. Schimper, 7, J. O Morgendal, 8, A.
Erlank. Senior-

Market Master and Assizer—Mr. J. B. H. Loring.

Overseer of Dams and Sluices and superintendent of Streets—
Mr. Dirk Albertyn.

Pound-master—Mr. J. Adendorf.

Overseer of Pasture Lands—Mr. P. S. Rossouw. Overseer of Town Clock—Mr. J. Bauman.

FIRE-ENGINE ESTABLISHMENT:
Superintendent—W. C. Botha
Fire Wardens, Engine No. 1.—Mr. J. Olivier, I. van den Berg.
Ditto ,, 2— ,, S. Erlank, J. Fink, Judior
Ditto ,, 3— ,, J. Slabbert, H. Erasmus.
Engineers—Messrs, Jonas Erlank, and Jan A. Enslin,

Attornies and Notaries-Messrs J. F, Ziervogel, S. J. Oertel, and J. H. Wagner.

Sworn Translators—Messrs C. B Ziervogel, H. J. Borcherds, J. H. Wagner, S. J. Oertel, C. W. Zinn, and J. F. Ziervogel,

Medical Practitioners-O. Fehrszen, M. D. and R. N. Rubidge, M B., Esquires.

Auctioneers—Messrs. S. J. Meintjes and C. P. Oertel, Graaff-Reinet. Messrs. Pieter G Leeb, Johan L Leeb, and J. P. van den Berg, Richmond.

Sworn Appraisers—Mr. Richard Southey, Graaff-Reinet. Mr. J. L. Leeb, Richmond,

STATISTICAL SKETCH

OF

GRAAFF-REINET DIVISION.

The Division comprises the first tract of country occupied by the Dutch inhabitants in the Eastern Province. It was formed into a district in 1786, and named after the then Governor of the Cape, Vande Graaf, and his wife Reinet. For many years, however, anterior to this, it had been occupied by the white man; the colonists, in their migratory excursions from the westward in search of water and pasturage, penetrating to this neighbourhood, where they established themselves with their flocks and herds.

At that time it was found very thinly inhabited by straggling tribes of Bushmen, who

"Roam'd o'er the dreary waste unclad," sustaining a wretched and precarious existence by game, killed with their poisoned arrows—by,feeding on the larvæ of ants, and on locusts—large flights of which, and especially when drought prevails farther in the interior, occasionally spread over this and the adjacent divisions. They possessed neither flocks nor herds,—never cultivated the soil,—built no houses, but lived in the most savage state—their habitations being the clefts of the rocks, and their only care that of appeasing for the moment the calls of hunger.

The early colonists—the pioneers of civilization—found these people for a considerable time excessively troublesome. The most daring acts of robbery were committed by them;—whole flocks of sheep and large numbers of cattle and horses were frequently driven off and destroyed, not solely for food, but to gratify that sanguinary propensity inherent in man when living in a savage state. These acts of robbery were often attended with the murder of the farmers' herdsmen; and there are also numerous instances on record where whole families of the whites have paid for their intrusion into this country by the forfeiture of their lives.

The two classes thus meeting in mutual hostility, a struggle ensued, not merely for territory, but for existence. Plunder and violence on the one side were followed by retaliatory measures on the other, until the weaker party gradually gave way, and the country became permanently settled by the whites, and was included within the limits of the Colony.

It is due, however, to the farmers to say, that, during this struggle for supremacy, many well-directed attempts were made by them to civilize, and to win these people from their wandering and savage life. Flocks of sheep were several times raised by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants, and presented to adjacent kraals; but these were no sooner received than destroyed, their old habits of prowling round the stockstations of the colonists being renewed with, if possible increased bitterness.

Time, however, has wrought a great change. Many of these people—amongst the most degraded in the race of man—were killed in the course of the early feuds; others fell back deep into the interior; numbers of them entered into the service of the colonists, where they have now, by admixture with

other native tribes, almost lost their distinctive character. At the present day it is not known that there is a single tribe living in an independent state anywhere within the colony. In a few years the race of Bushmen will be extinct, not simply by death, but by amalgamation with other and more ascful tribes of na-

tives in the colony and beyond its boundary.

The division of Graaff Reinct, when originally formed, was computed to contain 50,000 square miles—but it has been greatly reduced—the division of Beaufort (in the Western Province), Colesberg, Cradock, Somerset, and part of Uitenhage having being dismembered from it. Its entire area is now estimated at 8,600 square miles, with a population of about 9 000 souls.

The town, or capital of the division, is one of the most pleasing and regularly laid out villages in the colony. It is situated fon the left bank of the Zonday (or Sunday) River, in a bend of the lofty Sneeuwberg Mountains, and is well watered by the adjacent river. Its streets are spacious, intersecting each other at right angles. Most of them are planted on each side with lemon trees, interspersed with the acasia and Ceylon rose—adding greatly to the general appearance of the town, and which has obtained for it, contrasted with the sterile appearance of the surrounding hills, the significant designation

of "A Diamond in a Desert."

It contains 280 houses, and 2,500 inhabitants of all classes, The public buildings comprise a Dutch Reformed Church, and a Chapel built many years ago by the Dutch inhabitants for the religious instruction of the colored classes, and to which a Missionary is appointed, and supported by the London and Graaff-Reinet Missionary Societies. To this Chapel is attached a School-room, capable of holding upwards of 200 children, in which instruction is given in the day to colored children, and in the evenings of four days in the week to adults. public buildings are, the public offices, a government school, a gaol, and the dwelling of the civil commissioner; also the residence of the minister of the Dutch Reformed Community, which is church property. The houses of the inhabitants are generally built in the old Dutch (or Flemish) style, with ornamented gables in front, which, together with a stoep, are generally considered indispensable adjuncts to the dwellings of the Dutch inhabitants. Many of the houses are large and well built, each having a spacious garden, planted with the vine, and orange and other fruit trees, all of which are watered by a copious stream led out by a caual from the Sunday River.

The pasturage of this division is greatly diversified, and is found to be suitable for all descriptions of stock, On this account it is much resorted to by the Cape Town hutchers or their agents. It is only within the last few years that much attention has been paid to the growth of fine wool, and for which this division is peculiarly well adapted. Is is affirmed, that on the higher lands wool of a longer staple may he produced than in any other part of the colony, and it may be inferred, from the progress already made, that ultimately this division will vie in importance in the production of this valuable staple export with the most favored parts of the Colony: At present there exists among the Dutch inhabitants a considerable degree of prejudice against Merino and other woolbearing sheep ;-but this prejudice is fast disappearing -the superiority of woolbearing sheep heing manifest in many particulars, and especially in the hardihood of their constitutions, and their adaptation to the elevated

parts of this division.

The lofty Sneeuwherg mountains form a considerable portion of the division, and abounding, as they do, with grass, are eminently snited to pastoral pursuits in general. Some of the wealthiest farmers in the province reside here. The cold of winter is, however, sometimes excessively severe, and at such seasons it has been customary for the inhabitants to drive their flocks into the lower and warmer country, and to return with them carly in the spring. These migrations are attended with many inconveniences, the distance travelled being often not less than from 100 to 150 miles. With woolled sheep, it is affirmed, that this labor and inconvenience may be saved, they being found not only proof against the cold, but the frosts are said to lengthen the wool, and to render the staple more firm and dura These are very material points in the growth of fine wool. and should experience confirm them, must stamp this division with peculiar value and importance. The horse also thrives extremely well in the upland country, and in many parts the epidemic, to which this animal is liable in autumn, is almost un-During the winter the higher lands are often covered with snow, sometimes to the depth of several feet, but it seldom lies upon the inhabited parts for more than two or three days. On the highest peaks of the mountains it is often seen spark ing in the bright sunshine for many weeks.

One of the most graphic descriptions of this part of the Colony, and of the manners and mode of living of the inbabliants, has been furnished by the poet PRINGLE, who with his family, in July, 1822, travelled across this Alpine range on his route to

Cape Towr. No apology will be necessary for introducing here his own words: -

"The temperature of the Sneeuwherg was at this season very cold, and all the highest points were covered with snow. The loftiest peak, called Compass Berg, is considered, according to the most accurate estimate yet made, to he 6,500° feet ahove the level of the sea. The aspect of this elevated region was hleak, rugged, and hare of wood; hut well watered, and, for Africa, rich in pasturage. It consists of a sort of plateau or table-land, rlsing abruptly from the plains of Camdeba and the Koroo in immense buttresses of naked rock; the levges or strata of which, as Mr. Barrow has accurately remarked, are so perfectly horizontal, and so regularly squared at the angles, that, but for their vast height and magnitude, they might be takeu for gigantic lines of masonry. The uppermost stratum consists of sandstone, interningled, at intervals, with quartz; the bases are schisus. There is no

appearance of granite:

The following day we reached the place of Schalk Burger, an and the grazier, where we spent the night. The bouse, which was large, substantial, and well furnished, we found full of guests, there heing not fewer than eight-and-twenty hesides ourselves, all respectable-looking African farmers or travellers, mostly with their wives and children. How they were all accommodated I could not easily gness; but when I made some apology for increasing the number of their visitors, in consequence of the piercing cold wind which prevented our sleeping in our wagons, the bustling bostess assured me, with a smile, that they had abundance of accommodation, and hedding for many more guests. So far as hedding went, this was certainly the case -for on retiring to rest I was conducted to a "slaap-kamer," containing three good curtained hedsteads, furnished with two, three, or four feather beds each; but in one of these were already deposited my wife and her sister. Such indeed was not unusually the arrangement made for us when we slept (as we sometimes found it necessary to do) in the houses of the Dutch African colonists durlng our journey. Even in the best houses in the remote districts, the sleeping apartments are few, and usually contain two or three beds each. In a country where there are no inns, and where universal hospitality prevails, the crowding of one or more entire families into the same bedroom cannot perhaps always be avoided, and, from having become customary, appears not even to be regarded as inconvenient. It is a custom which indicates both lack of refinement and great simplicity of man-ners. A century ago, a state of things not very widely dissimilar prevailed in the most respectable farm-houses of Scotland, and still prevails in the cottage of the peasantry:

"We spent the following forenoon with this family, which furnished a pleasing specimen of the Sneemwherg farmers, a class of men of whom Mr. Barrow, thirty years ago, gave so favorable a report. After breakfast some more company arrived, whom I found to be neighbours and relatives, come to spend the Sunday with our partiarchal host. We were soon invited to attend their religious service in the hall, round which the whole company were silently scated; and I was glad to see, what I had never witnessed on the Irontier, that the slaves and

^{*} This estimate is considered as by far too low. Lieut. Sherwill computes, with more appearance of probability, the altitude of this peak at 10,250 feet above the level of the sea.

Hottentots belonging to the household were also freely admitted. After singing some hymns and reading certain portions of Scripture, our landlord addressed the company in an exhortation, apparently extem-

pore, of about half an hour in length.

"After this becoming service all the company sat down to a plentiful and cheerful repast, consisting chiefly of stewed meats, according to the Dutch fashion, but very well cooked, and varied with baked fruits, pastry, pickles, and salads in abundance. The spoons and some of the other articles, were of silver; the capacious tureens of well-barnished pewer; the plates of Chma and Euglish delf, with napkins &c. There was country wine—but glasses were only placed for the

men, who drank of it very moderately-the women not at all.

"I left them in the afternoon, much pleased with the good humour and good sense that seemed to prevail among these rustic inhabitants of the mountains. There was nothing very Acadian certainly about them; but their appearance was decent and comfortable, and their manners frank, hospitable and courteous. Notwithstanding the heavy damage occasioned throughout the district by mildew in the crops and recent violent rams, plenty was apparently everywhere. I afterwards learned indeed that our host was one of the wealthiest, and, at the same time, one of the worthiest men and best masters in the Sneeuwherg. His 'substance' might almost have rivalled that of Job and' Jacob in their most prosperous days. He possessed eleven "platzen," or farm-properties, pastured by 13,000 sheep, and from 2,000 to 3,000 cattle, besides borses, corn, &c. He had only one son—and notwithhis unbounded bospitality, had saved much property; and this, I was told, he generally lent out to his poorer neighbours without interest; it being a maxim with this liberal man, that it is "more profitable to assist one's friends, than to loard money by usury."

"As an evidence of the simplicity of manners existing among this class of people. I may mention, that, notwithstanding the wealth of the family, and their numerous colored servants. Schalk Burger's only son drove himself our wagon, with a team of oxen with which his father had furnished me for the next stage, in order to keep my

bullocks fresh for the arduous journey before as.

"The hospitality for which the Dutch African colonis's have always been famed. I found still prevailing un mpaired in the Sneemberg. Not only this family—to whom it would have been an insult to have offered remuneration of acy sort but every other I visited in that quarter, positively refused any compensation for lodging or provisioos; while many of them made us presents of loaves of fine bread, dried fruits, comfits, &c., although we were perfect strangers to them, and all that they could know of us was such slight information as might be furnished by our fellow-travellors."

The above, though written a quatter of a century ago, gives a very faithful picture of the more wealthy class of Dutch fronter farmers at the present day. The middle and lower classes of frontier inhabitants have since that time greatly improved in information, and in a variety of other particulars which mark progressive amelioration in the s ate of society at large.

The soil of this division greatly varies; but in general it must be pronounced as extremely rich. Agriculture is, however, in comparison with the extent and fertility of the division, as yet, hut extremely limited. No one thinks of cultivating land which cannot be brought under trigation—and even, where this is the case, the distance from the coast discourages the production of any considerable quantity of grain beyond that required for home

consumptioc:

The principal river in this division is the Sunday, which, rising on the S. W. aide of the Sneeuberg, flows through the higher country by a very tortuous channel, and then crosses the karco plains, until it reaches the boundary of the division at the Zwaite Ruggens. The fall of this river is very considerable, and the stream in general very rapid. The channel, throughout its whole extent, is interraped by ledges of rock, and which have this advantage, that the farmers, who reside on its banks, are enabled, at little cost, to lead the stream over their lands, and which therefore, become amazingly fruitful. Many extensive vinevards have been planted, but no wine has been hitherto produced superior to the most common light wines of the South of France. This, however, must be attributed to defective manufacture, and, perhaps, partly to climate, and not to the quality of the grape, which arrives at high perfection, and is in general of excellent flavour. There are no parts of the colony more fruitful than this neighbourhood; and there can be very little doubt, but that with an increase of population - more labor and more consumers - its capabilities will be turned to profitable account. The banks of this stream are in many parts extremely beautiful. Being lined thickly with the Babylonian willow, the acacia, of very large growth, and other indigenous trees, the course of the stream may be traced, often as far as the eve can reach, by its umbrageous margin.

The flat country abounds with the salaols, and which is used by the neighbouring farmers in the manufacture of accept cerable quantities of excellent quality being made by them and sent to market. The ridges, which are very numerous, are composed of loose stones, chiefly sand-stone, interspersed with grazwacke, and here and there strewed with feltspar and tilicious slate. The country abounds also with a kind of tufa, or limetone, which, when burnt, is used for all the purposes of bouse-building. One of the most valuable shrubs spread over the lower parts of the district is the spek-boom, (portucalaria afra.) It is found in great abundance on the stony indges, and affords excellent food for those large flocks of sheep, and especially of goats, which many of the inhabitants possess. In severe droughts this bust, is truly invaluable.

The upper part of the division is considered, however, as being

decidedly the most preferable. The Field-Cornetcies of the Buffels Hock and Voor Sneeuwberg, comprise the lower range of the Sneeuwherg mountains, as far as the houndaries of Somerset and Colesberg. Within these Field-cornetcies are contained the best farms in the district. The general surface of this tract presents a series of low grassy hills and valleys, producing a mixture of grass and heath, (karoo) with here and there the mimosa, and other hushes. To the N. and N. W. are the Field-cornetcies of Op Sneeuwberg, Utivlugt, and the remaining portion of the Camdeho, comprising the whole of the principal range of the Sneeuwberg mountains and the Karroo flats beyond.

At Drie-fonein a village has been established, now called 'Richmond,' where considerable progress has been made in building; a substantial church has been erected, together with from thirty to forty dwelling-houses. The population is increasing, but the want of some magisterial authority is much felt. On the whole this village promises to become, from its position, a place of

considerable importance.

With the exception of the ward called Uitvlugt, these parts are very cold during the win'er months, so that the farmer is sometimes compelled to confine his flocks in their folds or kraals during the continuance of those snow-storms which at that season are common. This tract of country is entirely destitute of wood. except where the poplar has been planted, and which thrives well, attaining often a large size, and being found very useful in househuilding and for farming purposes in general,-The ordinary fuel is cattle dung. This is dug out of the kraals when softened by rain, it is then cut into square pieces, and stacked the same as turf or peat in many parts of Great Britain. When sufficiently dry, it is preferred as fuel to wood, giving a stronger heat, and causing less trouble. It is frequently used by blacksmiths at the forge, instead of coal. In this part of the division is situated the celebrated peak called the "Compass-Berg," and which is the highest point in South Africa.

The principal streams in this district, tributaries to the Sunday's River, are the Comdebo, Milk, Bull, Buffalo and Kareika. These are all periodical streams, and, in long droughts, not only cease to flow, but their channels are, for long distances, perfectly dry. At such seasons many of the farmers are compelled to remove with

their flocks and herds to more favourable situations.

The public reads of this division are but indifferent. The authorities are said to have no funds that can be applied to this object; and hence, ever since the old regulations of read-service has fallen into diructude, when the inhabitants were called upon

to preserve in good order the public thoroughfares, they have been much neglected, and now demand the attention both of the

general government and of the local functionaries.

Game of all kinds is plentiful—sometimes far too superahundant. Long droughts in the interior compel the springhok to forsake the extensive plains, which are there its favourire haunts, and to migrate into the colony. This it occasionally does in such incredible numbers, that their visit is felt as a serious calamity—the herbage being entirely consumed by them, and the farmer, in such cases, heing compelled to retire before the unsparing invader.

The great majority of the inhabitants are Dutch, but interspersed among them are many respectable British emigrants all of whom appear to live on the most social and friendly terms with the old inhabitants, and to be in very prosperous circumstances.

This district contains the highest mountain in Southern Africa, its altitude being computed at 10,250 feet above the level of the sea. This gives it celebrity, and hence the following account of its character as given by Lient. Sherwille, who ascended to its summit, will be perused with interest.

ASCENT TO THE SPITS KOP-OR COMPASSBERG.

Being at Graaff-Reinet, I embraced a good opportunity which presented itself of making the tour of the Sneuwbergen, or Snowey Mountains, and ascending the Spits Kop, or Compass Berg, the highest peak in South Africa; and if beautiful scenery, a heavenly climate, and the hospitality which is to he met with on the road, have any charms for any of your numerous readers, 1 would say, make this trip by all means. Having procured houses, the earliest dawn of the 2d September, saw myself and an old friend and traveller, Mr. Eden Baker, on the road, accompanied by Mr. R. Southey of this place, who intended riding part of the way with us. We proceeded not by the direct road to the mountain, but took the longer road through Pretorius Kloof. This romantic ravine, in length upwards of 30 miles, contains in its bosom many fine farms, and the Sunday River, the banks of which are luxuriantly clothed with mimosas and willow trees of an enormous growth. The latter droop their elegant branches quite down to the surface of the clear waters, whilst the mountains which tower shove you on all sides, render this valley a complete picture. A curious circumstance is worthy of remark in this river. Tho

stream in many places disappears suddenly in the sand, and rises again after a subterraneous passage of a mile or less; this occurs frequently both above and below the kloof. After crossing the river twelve times in as many miles, at some places a flowing stream at others, a dry water-course from the above mentioned circumstance, we arrived at the farm of Lieutenant Bingham. In the afternoon we intruded on the kindness of another family. Mr. Liesching, for a dinner, to which, with the usual frank hospitality of Africa, we were made most welcome. Towards sun-set, we emerged from the kloof, arter having crossed the Sunday's River twenty-five times. At this spot we remarked the curious appearance of the rocks and stones which have anparently been piled and heaped together with the utmost regplarity, resembling ruined towers and fortifications, by a hand more powerful than that of puny man. These rocks abound with the rock rabbit, or hyrax. At the close of the day we reached the farm of Mr. Southey, where we slept. Over the hills which surround this place, the sharp conical peak of the Spits Kon. appeared floating in mid air, having its shou'ders enveloped in fleecy clouds Day-light saw us in our saddles, cantering hriskly over a delightful valley, thickly strewed with spring boks. Our party heing increased to five, and a hard frost having covered the country, we did not draw bridle for nine or ten miles, when we ascended a lofty ridge of the Sneuberg, on the other side of which we perceived another extensive grass plan of many miles extent, the Spits Kop and neighbouring mountains hounding the view. From this elevated spot the eye wanders over a great part of these fine mountains, whilst numerous farm houses enliven the plain below. At Quagga's Vley our companions parted from us and we struck off into a southerly direction. having already passed to the northward of our point of destination, the Spits Kop.

After a ride of a few hours through the most delightful scenery. we again came in sight of the Spits Kop, whose gigantic form was seated on a high range of mountains, having a grassy plain at its own immediate base. This range was similarly situated, being on the summit of another lange, thus forming three prodigious steps from the plain to the summit of the peak.

At mid-day we descended a ravine, whence the Sunday river takes its course, and partook of a Dutch hoer's dinner at the house of C. Marais. At this place a high ridge of mountains runs east and west, dividing the rivers flowing north and south -those on the south side flowing into the sea, and those on the north into the Orange river, with the exception of the Little

Braake river, which, rising on the north side of the range, flows along the foot of the Roode or Rhinoster Berg, and suddenly turning to the south, passes the eastern spur of the Scherding Berg, and falls into the Great Fish river at Salt Pan Drift. After pursuing our way through a long track of hills and rocks, where no heaten path was to he seen, we arrived towards evening, at the base of the mountain, and though we had been rising for the last twelve miles, still he looked "mighty high," Duwn one of the polished rocks on its sides, a miniature water-fall was expending its tiny stream in four separate leaps-on our right was a branch of the Kat river, which rises here-a puny stream. Behind us lay an extensive landscape, overlooking an immense extent of country. We now emerged from this wild looking place, and found ourselves descending into a lonely valley, from whence the Zeckoe river has its source:-this being the third river whose source we bad fallen in with during the day. At this moment a few-Rehoks came hounding down the neighboring heights, clearing at the base, at one bound, an immense chasm cut by the water. These elegant antelopes passed close to us, and were soon lost in the neighboring hills.

Towards sun-set we reached the farm of Field-cornet Du Toit. where we had some refreshment and a comfortable bed. The hospitality of the South African Dutch farmers, is really beyond all praise. At the close of a hard day's ride, a traveller dismounts at the door of a man whose name is unknown to him. of whose very existence he was to this moment ignorant; nevertheless, he is cordially received by the farmer with an invitation to " off saddle," to come in and rest himself-food is immediately placed before him, or coffee during its preparation. The good vrouw is seen busily engaged laying sheets and covering on a bed in a spare room, set apart for strangers and travellers. After supper, and a howl of milk, be is conducted from the refectory to the dormitory, the boer having first made himself acquainted with your name and occupation, which, combined with any little news you may have it in your power to communicate, appears to reward him for his trouble and hospitality - pecuniary remuneration neither being sought for nor expected, and if offered. In the morning he is not allowed to start before having partaken of coffee, and a crust of bread. At the many farms it has been my lot to stop, no shadow of difference in bospitality have I experienced-a uniform kindness prevails amongst these kind-hearted and simple people.

Bidding farewell to our kind entertainers, we started early the next morning, the 4th, and rode in half an hour to the base of

the mountain, which can only be ascended from the western shoulder. The ascent being moderate on this side, we managed to ride a good part of the way up; at last it becoming too steep, we off-saddled and knee-haltered our horses. Having failed in procuring a boy or guide, we were obliged to leave the horses by themselves, and to grope our way up, the best way we could, over immense detached masses of rock, which had fallen from the neck above, until we are suddenly brought to a stand still, by a precipice of about 1,200 feet deep-this spot commands a fine view of the neighbouring hills: here we found snow in all the crevices, and on the ledges of the rocks facing the south. From this point we were obliged to descend in order to try some more practicable point, as a vast wall of perpendicular columnar masses of granite" rose directly over our heads, to the height of 3 or 400 feet. This wall runs entirely round the mountain, appearing to defy the attempts of an ascent. Many of these columns are from 80 to 100 feet in length, and about 16 to 20 feet girth; some have slipped from their former elevated spots. and have been hurled into the abyss below - others are about to fall. One I remarked had slipped from its place, its heel resting on the edge of the head of its neighbour below, ready upon the slightest motion being imparted to it, to follow its companions below. Another column of about 60 feet in length, bad slipped from its place, but had been stopped in its head-long course by falling between two others, where it had become firmly wedged, as a key-stone in an arch-others had snapped in two, and were bulged out in the middle, and appeared as if the slightest breeze would displace them. At last we discovered an opening in the wall, where we could prosecute our way. At one spot we were necessitated to pile up stones to enable us to reach an overhange ing ledge. After a long and tedious climb over loose rocks we reached the summit, where an old flag-staff is planted, the flag having long ago been blown to atoms, and well were we repaid for our toils which had lasted three hours from leaving the farm. We now stood upon the highest land in South Africa, at the height of 10,250 feet above the marine level.

To the north, looking over the Rhinoster-berg, lay streich:d out the immense plains which are intersected by the Orange river, the boundary of the colony. These plains abound in wildebeests

^{*}This is doubtful. Persons who have made the geological structure of this province a subject of considerable study, are of opinion that GRANTE is not to be found, and it seems probable, therefore, that Lt. Sherwille may have mistaken the true character of this peak.

(gnus) quaggas, ostriches, springboks, lions and other large game; The peculiar mountain at Colesherg, the Toverberg, was distinctly visible. To the east is seen the lofty peak of Storm herg, the western shoulder of the Quathlamba mountains, which range runs through a great part of Kaffraria, as far as 28° south latitude, and

through the country of the Amazoolus.

To the S. E. the dense hush, or jungle of the Great Fish River, is seen running in a southerly direction through the District of Somerset, until lost to view in the distance; beyond which the Tarka Mountains and Winterberg, the latter on the confines of the colony, and Kaffraria, closed in the view. A little more to the south, looking over Buffels Hoek, a confused series of mountains and hills in the Districts of Somerset and Albany, which defy description and cut short the view. To the south, looking over the Camdebo mountains, and Great Karroo or Desert, the Winterhoek mountains stand out in bold relief. The Cock's Comb. with its singular bold out-line, peculiarly distinct, to the east of which the sea, at a distance of 150 miles, was plainly discernable. To the S W the view is hounded by the Groote Zwart-hergen, or Black mountains, before reaching which, the eye wanders over the Zwartruggens and Great Karoo in the District of Uitenhage. At our feet lay the grand semicircle of the Sneuwbergen, with its thousand peaks and table mountains. In the Winterveld, to the N., is seen the immense Table Mountains standing alone the Monarch of the plains. The whole embracing one of the most extensive views obtainable in South Africa, of many thousands of square miles.

A thunder storm, that had been hrewing the whole morning in the west, now announced its approach by distant rumbling and bright flashes of lightning The panorama was complete. The Camdebo and Sneuwhergen mountains were enveloped in the thickest rain-clouds, from whence issued the most vivid flashes of forked lightning;-through a hreak in these clouds a part of the Sneuwherg mountains were seen of the brighest orange color, faintly tinged by the falling rain, whilst to the north, all nature was smiling in a beautiful sunshine, unconscious of the approaching storm, which was to shake the hills to their foundation. Perceiving the storm to be rapidly approaching to the spot where we stood, we descended a few yards on the lee side of the mountain to seek for some cave or shelter. Finding an overhanging cliff, where we might repose in safety from the storm, we again ascended to the top to witness the imposing scene; for now the clouds approached nearer and nearer, heavy drops commenced falling-

forerunners of mischief-whilst Heaven's artillery pealed from every cloud. As we approached the flag-staff, a creaking noise as of an insect common about these rocks, (Blatta Africana) was heard in every direction. Stooping down I turned over some of the stones to satisfy myself that the noise was occasioned by the insects in question, on doing which I grasped the flag-staff and at the same moment divested myself of my hat, immediately my head and hands were stung as if by a thousand needles; every hair on my head stood on end, and every thing appeared on fire. The truth flashing upon my mind, I stood up, and to my horror, and confirmation of my conjectures, saw my friend similarly situated; he was in a blaze of light! The fact is, we were immediately under a highly electrically charged cloud, the fluid from which was passing down the flag-staff and us. into the rocks at our feet. With an exclamation to the effect that it was lightning, I bounded down the sides of the mountain with a rapidity that gave my friend reason to believe I had leapt the precipice in fear. In a very short space of time we both found ourselves crouching at the innermost corner of our cave' having in great haste divested ourselves of our knives, pocket compass, and other metallic substances, which we placed at some distance from us. In a few minutes heavy rair, succeeded by heavier hail, commenced falling, whilst the thunder shook the surrounding heaped-up masses of rock. The lightning was awful and blinding, succeeded by an instantaneous crash. The cold became intense. With the utmost anxiety we counted the pulsations at our wrists, which began to inform us of the storm passing over, which it did sooner than we expected. Right glad were we, when from being in the thunder clouds, we were enabled to calculate the increasing distance of the storm, as the distance increased from one to nine miles. At last it died away in indistinct murmurings, as it sped its course over the Tarka and Winterberg mountains." Ascending once more to take a farewell of this beautiful scene, all nature seemed refreshed from the passing storm; the air clear and transparent-the hills and valleys smiled with gladness as the bright sun once more illumined them with its beams. Mixing some suow (of which we found plenty at the summit) with our wine, we drank to "absent friends." As light fleecy clouds were fast closing round us, we commenced our descent, which we accomplished in safety. found several rare botanical specimens in our descent, and several craniums of the rock rabbits, victims of the numerous

^{*} A Hottentot was struck dead by lightning at Cradock, and many people were knocked senseless to the earth, by this very storm.

eagles which abound here, who build their nests in the cliffs of the rocks, and on the summits of the large pillars of stone surrounded the head of the mountain. Finding our horses where we had left them, we up-saddled at 2 p m.. and rode through the Sneuberg and a flight of locusts, putting up at the farm of Van de Merwe in the evening, where we were kindly treated and presented with food, which was the more acceptable, having fasted 24 hours. Next morning passed the Kat river, a running torrent from the late storm. Towards evening we rode out of our way half an hour to view the waterfall, near the junction of the Beaufort, Colesberg, and Graaff-Reinet roads, and about two miles from the foot of the Oude Berg. I refrain from any description, most waterfalls being alike, but would recommend any one travelling that way to ride out of his path, only three miles, to view it, as it will well repay the trouble and loss of time. Descending the Oude Berg pass, we arrived at Graaff-Reinet, on Saturday, 5th, having been absent but four days, and gone over 150 miles through one of the most interesting and picturesque parts of South Africa, and where mountain scenery is seen in perfection.

Distances from Graaff-Reinet to the several District Towns of the Eastern Province, and to the Missionary Stations, beyond the Northern Boundary, viz:

From Graaff-Rt., Eng miles	From Graaff-Rt. Eng. miles
To Graham's Town 152	To Lattakoo 390
To Somerset 67	To Campbell's Town 240
To Cradock 72	To Philippolis 178
To Colesberg 124	To Caledon-river Station
To Uitenhage 120	(Bushman Station) 155
To Beaufort 121	To Modder-river station
To Griqua Town 250	(or Plaatberg) 300
•	, ,

POPULATION, 1847.

Whites—Males 2150 | Colored—Males 1883.
Females 2088 | Females 1997.

LIVE STOCK.					
Horses		4996	Horned	Cattle	25,310
Mules		25	Sheep		477,568
Swine		95	Goats		70,100

In this district about 1997 acres are sown with grain, and 298 are planted with vines and fruit trees.

COLESBERG.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate—F. Rawstorne, Fsq. Feb. 15, 1837, £250.

Clerk—Mr. James Walker, January 1, 1842, £100,

Messenger — William Wentworth, £25.

Clerk of the Peace—J. Campbell, Esquire, February 15, 1837, £200. Gaoler—Thomas Coakley, June, 18, 1842, £30.

Justices of the Peace-F. Rawstorne, W. F. Cock, J, Blake, and James Walker, Esquires.

Assistant District Surgeon-B. Kisch, Esquire.

Field-commandants-G. D. Joubert, £38.

Field-cornets, £20 each—Mr. A. J. Pienaar, New Hantam; J. Kruger, Achter Zuureberg; J. C. Greyling, Groot Rivier; H. T. van der Walt, Achter Rhenosterberg; Charel Protrius, Boven Zeekoe River; C. J. du Plessis, Onder Zeekoe River; C. J. Viljven

Winterveld; J. L. du

Preez, Middenveld

Assistant Field-cornets, £3 15 each—Mr. George Murray, Village of Colesberg; Pieter A. Pienaar and——, Hantam;——, Achter Zuureberg; F. G. Peltzer and B. van Viljoen, Groot Rivier; S. Kruger, Achter Rhenosterberg; L. van Maltitz, Boven Zeekoe Rivier; N. J. J. Jooste and D. Venter, Onder Zeekoe River; M. G. Esterhuizen and Z. Bloemens, Winterveld;
J. P. van der Walt Middenveld.

Church at Colesherg.

Minister—Rev. T. Reid, v.d.m., March 22, 1846, £200.

Elders—Messrs. D. van den Hever; S. C. du Plessies; C. van der Walt, and A. F. Strons.

Deacon—Messrs P du Preiz, J. Walker, J. Kruger, Jacob Kruger, and H du Plessies. Sexton and Aeting Clerk—Mr. G. N. van den Berg.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

Minister—Rev. Mr. Smailes.

Missionaries at Colesberg.

Of the London Society—Rev. Mr. Atkinson.

Of the Wesleyan Society—Rev. Mr. Smalles.

MUNICIPALITY.

Commissioner-Messrs. G. Murray, A. F. Knobel. and A. A. Ortlipp.

Marketmaster—C. F. Rothman. Wardmaster and Town Clerk—Mr. C. F. Rothman. Town Assizer—Mr. James Frazer.

Agents and Attorneys in the Circuit Court-J. Campbell and J. Blake, Esquires.

Apothecary-Mr. Braham Kisch.

Auctioneers-Messrs. B. Kisch, C. F. Rothman, and J. C. Hutton.

Poundmaster-Mr. H. Paddison.

Postholder on the Route from Granff-Reinet to Colesberg, Mr. Schimper.

STATISTICAL SKETCH

OF

COLESBERG DIVISION.

The division of Colesberg adjoins Cradock and Graaff-Reinet on their north, and which are consequently its northern boundary. On the east it is bounded by the Stormberg Spruit, and which forms the divisional line between the colony and a tract of country on the Grey (called by the farmers Kraai Rivier), formetly occupied by a few Bushmen, but now by farmers, who have migrated from the colony, many having formed their permanent establishments. The western boundary is a line drawn from the Orange River to the Beaufort division, and extending S. W. about 100 miles. On the north, for a distance of 200 miles, it has the Orange River, the largest river of the colony. The total area of this division is computed at about 14,000 square miles, the population at 8,993 souls.

The main road leading to the usual fording place on the Orange River, and from thence to the Griqua and Bechuana countries, passes through the centre of this district, and gives it great importance in a commercial point of view—a considerable and profitable trade being carried on with the several tribes and nations inhabitung the extensive regions beyond the northern

boundary.

This division possesses very great capabilities for the rearing and support of all descriptions of live stock. In cattle and sheep it is considered to be the richest part of the colony, while in the field cornetcy of Hantam a race of the hardiest horses are hied that are to be obtained in the Eastern Province.

The general appearance of the district is monotouous, arising from a great scarcity of wood. Many extensive treets, scarcely produce a bush, and the farmers are dependent upon the manure of their cattle and aheep kraala for their necessary fuel; this want is the more severely felt, as the country lies high, and the cold of winter is often extremely severe. Sharp frosts and violent anow-storms are common, at which seasons cattle and sheep suffer greatly, and many often perish for want of shelter. A vast improvement in this respect may be made by planting, and of the success of which there can be no doubt, as most of the fruthearing trees peculiar to the colony, are sound to grow here with great luxnriance.

Although the district contains extensive plains, yet these are broken by numerous lofty hills and detached tidges, all of which supply abundance of excellent pasturage. The roads throughout are superior to any other division of the colony. The country is seldom broken by kloofs or ravines, and the main toads preserve with slight deviations, the level country, keeping along the base, or winding among the hills and ridges, and but seldom passing over them.

The principal stream in this division is the Orange River, and which is the most remarkable and largest atreem in the colony. It takes its rise smidst the great chain of mountains which stretch across this part of Alrica to the east, and is fed by innumerable tributaries, which flow from the same range. It receives also the surface water from the vast tract of deaert country which margins the colony to the west as far as the Atlantic ocean. When swollen by rains in the interior, this river is a magnificent object, heing in some parts more than 1,000 yards broad, with considerable depth, and a full and rapid current. At other seasons it is essily forded, the water at the usual drift, being shallow, and the hanks of the river presenting an easy slope to the water's edge.

It is much to he regretted that this fine stream can never, in its present state, he made available to the purposes of interior navigation. Though presenting, in some parts, a magnificent sheet of water, yet in others it is encumbered with rocks, which stretch across and confine its stream to a channel, not more than fity feet wide. When thus pent up it rushes along with prodigious impetuosity, lesping over the masses of rock with the noise of thunder, and here and there forming cateraots, in which the wild is blended with all that is magnificent and heautiful in

nature. The banks of this river is thickly lined with acacias and the Babylonian willow (Salix Babolonica), and which give a freshness and beauty to the scene, that are the more exquisitely enjoyed from the contrast with the sterile country in the immediate viciuity. Should it ever be found practicable to turn the course of this river to the south, it would, doubtless, give an entirely new character to the Eastern Province, and he of rast importance to the whole colony: From the general level of the country to a great distance from its hanks, and its great elevation at Colesherg above the ocean, the accomplishment of such an object is not thought to be altogether visionary, and if, within the range of possibility, it may perhaps, with an increase of population and of means, be bereafter attempted. Agates and crystals of quartz are found frequently in the hed of this river. Fish, of large size, and fine flavour, are abundant.

The village of Colesberg is situated near the base of a remarkable hill, called the Toverberg, and at a distance of about twelve miles to the south of this river. It may, in general terms, be described as a narrow valley, enclosed by rocky hills, its only recommendation heing its convenience for trade with the farmers of the division, and with the country on the north heyond the houndary. It was established in 1830 by Governor Sir Lowry Cole, after whom it is named, with the praiseworthy view of promoting the religious improvement of the surrounding inhabi-The principal feature, accordingly, in the village, is a capacious, heavy-looking Dutch Church, but which, on sacramental occasions, is often completely filled. There is also a smaller and more modern-looking structure belonging to the Wesleyan Society, in which divine service is regularly performed by a resident minister of that persuasion. The village contains also a free-school, which has been established and supported by government. The number of houses and stores in the village is computed at 120, that of inhabitants at 500, of all classes and ages.

A large proportion of the trade of the district is in the hands of the British, who seem, wherever there is an opening for business, to find thefr way there by a sort of instinct, which in South Africas seems to be their strongly marked peculiarity; nor have they stopped at Colesherg, but as far as the tropic, the line of trade has been marked out by British perseverance and enterprize.

This division is upon the whole, very deficient of water, and in consequence the farmers are compelled sometimes to adopt a normadic life, and to remove with their flocks and herds across the houndary, in quest of this indispensable element. In this respect however it is satisfactory to remark that in most instances a very

creditable improvement has of late years taken place—there being but few farms where a dam has not been constructed and abundance of water saved.

The game and other animals, in feræ naturæ, which are met with in this division, are common to the adjoining district of Cra-

dock, and need not therefore be here enumerated.

The statistical calculations below, will show at one view the great resources and value of this district, both as an agricultural and pastoral country. But it is also important from its geographical position, forming for a long distance the boundary between the Colony and the country occupied by Griquas to the north. This is the great hunting ground of South Africa, where the gigantic and stately giraffe is found, together with all the larger animals to be met with in the Colony. The great high road to Naral leads across this tract, and in which a number of Dutch families, that bave within the last 'ew years migrated from the Colony, bave now firmly established themselves. This country is however still but partially occupied—the stock stations are few and far between, and thus opportunities, as before remarked, are afforded to the farmers of Colesherg of obtaining pasturage across the border, when from drought or other causes they are deficient on their places - of which facility, whenever pressed, they do not scruple to avail themselves. By this means they are enabled to rear a much larger quantity of live stock than they could otherwise do, and which will account for that superiority in this respect which is claimed by them over the other districts of the colony. Ou the higher lands of this division, the epidemic (violent inflammation of the lungs) peculiar to horses in the colony, about the month of March, is almost, if not entirely, unknown, an advautage which in a country like this, where the horse is so indispengable, is considered of great value.

Since the commencement of the year 1847, a village has been established at the place crilled Klip Fontein, in the Field-cornetry of Groote River in this division, situated on the Stormberg Spruit, about 14 hours ride on horseback from this town, about the same distance from Cradock, and about 4 hours from Buffels Valley, on the northern boundary of the Colony. 100 eiven have been measured and sold, realizing about £5200—houses are fast springing up, and tenders have been called tor the erection of a courch. The name of the village was intended to have been after the late governor of the colony, "Mailand," but on His Excellency declining that mark of public esteem, it was called "Burgher Dorp"

The country across the Stormberg Spruit to the Krase, or Grey River, in extent at least 50 by 80 miles, has for the last twelve years been occupied by a large number of Dutch families with their flocks and berds. In the year 1836 this part of the country was annexed to the Colony by Sir Benjamin D'Urban, and the inhabitants proceeded with great activity to erect substantial buildings, making dams, water courses and other improvements. In 1836 this measure was abrogated by Lieut - Governor Sir Andreas Stockenstrom—and in Match 1837 the people memorialised to be again taken within the Colonial boundary. The prayer of this memorial was refused by that officer—but who as late as 1846, when Commandant of the Burgher Levies, suggested that the request refused by him ten years are should then be acceded to In August 1847, the application was relewed by the same parties, and it is thought it will now be attended with the desired success.

Population, Births Marriages and Deaths, Colesberg.

Whites, Males	2339	Aliens	1,613
Females	2164	Births	674
Colored, Males	1630	Marriages	130
Females	1594	Deaths	184

Produce, Stock, &c.,

Wheat,	bushels	 21,867	Horned Cattle	69,211
Barley,	ditto	 3,931	Sheep	877,462
Oots,	ditto	 1,127	of which 70,603 are	
Horses		 13,304	woolled.	
			Goats	43,387

KAT RIVER SETTLEMENT.

Civil Superintendent-T. J. Biddulph, Esquire, J. P.

Field-commandant—Mr. C. J. Groepe.
Field-cornets—Lodowick Peffer; David Janujes; Andries Prejorius; Cobus Vorrie; and Andries Botha.

Ponnd-master-Mr.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. W. R. Thomson.

Elders—Gabriel Loots, Senior, and Kevit Davids.

Deacons—Class Basson; Isaae Vineint; Thomas West; and

Windvogel Platjes.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Teachers————, Ekerts Post; C. Groepe Junior, Hertzog;
—————, Balfour.

There are two Military Posts within the Kat River Settlement; Fort Armstrong, 23 miles from Fort Beaufort, and Eiland's Post, 7 miles further, whence the wagon road to Shiloh branches off, a distance of about 30 miles more, and in some places very steep. Shiloh is the residence of E. M. Cole, Esquire, Tambookie Commissioner and Magistrate. There is also a Company of H. M. 45th Regiment stationed there.

The Post Bags are conveyed weekly by the Military from Fort Beaufort to Fort Armstrong and Eilands Post, whence they are

conveyed by Messengers to Shiloh.

Travellers may reach Shiloh from Fort Beaufort in one day, during the summer months, by taking the bridle road which turns off at Fort Arnstrong, and passes through Philipton; but it is by no means advisable to go without a Guide, particularly in the winter, on account of the cold and thick mists which frequently, for days together, envelope the mountain range, over which the traveller must pass, and where he neither meets with a place of refuge, nor materials for kindling a fire, should he miss his way.

The year 1845 was as prosperous a period as any since the formation of the Settlement. The produce raised amounted to—7000 muids of grain, (of all kinds) and 57,000lbs of Oat Hay.

The stock the same year consisted of—530 horses; 9100 horned cattle; 4100 sheep; and 5300 goats.

Itimerary

FROM PORT ELIZABETH TO GRAHAM'S TOWN, 96 Miles.

Miles.

From P. E. to Government Salt-pans on the left	2
To the Estate of J. C. Chase, Esquire; (large well-built	
house; extensive covered kraals; tannery; and extensive	
Garden, well supplied with water at all times of the year,	
and many rare plants	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Little Bethelsdorp (London Missionary Institution)	43
Zwartkops River; tide runs up to the drift; water fresh	
at 300 yards above the crossing; house of accommodation	
in the course of erection, on the flat on the right hand after	
crossing river	3
Criega, water braak at ford	61
Across extensive highlands to Sunday's River	165
A house of accommodation kept by Rowe on right bank	
before fording river; a spacious well-built Inn on the left,	
immediately after crossing the river, large and capital sta-	
bling (separate stalls), quite in English style, and a third	
House of Accommodation, kept by Mr. Taylor, about 21/2	
miles further on.	
Mr. William Pullen's House on right of Addo Hills, ex-	
tensive Dairy Farm, fine breed of horses, several imported	
thorough-bred	14
Extensive plains, but little water. Two farm houses, first	
Mr. Lovemore's sheep and cattle farms; second Mr. Thomas	
Gilbert's, (the property of J. O. Smith,) extensive Merino	
sheep and horse breeder, on to Bushman's River	12
Fresh water always abundant. House of accommodation	
immediately after crossing. On left hand, ascending Bush-	
man's River Hill, fine beautiful sheep walk, one hour and a	
quarter brings you in sight of Sidbury park house, the pro-	
perty of Mr. R. Daniel.	
VILLAGE OF SIDBURY	10
capital Inn kept by Mr. Pollard; Parsonage, neat Episcopal	
Church.	
Welcome Wood, a little to the left of road, the residence	

of Rice Smith, Esquire
Four miles from Sidbury, the new road by Howison's
Poort branches off on the right. This is the shortest and
most picturesque road. A little beyond this junction, keep-

ing the direct line, the old road crosses the Assagai Bush River, on which is the residence of Captain Lungley

From Assagai Bush, taking the road to the right by Carl Pohl's house, and up the Schuins Path, and by Mr. Webb's, Mill, River, Slaai Kraal, Cypher Fontein, to town. Another road from Assagai Bush, inclines a little to the left by Zwaart Hoogte, Highlands, Mill River, &c., and to town. Each of these lines is rather toilsome, winding among the Zuurbeg hills, but are at all times practicable, with, in general, abundance of grass and water. Fuel is scarce.

Returning to the line at the fork of the roads near Sidbury, from that point, the road strikes off to the S. E., across the Bushman's River Flat (where there is a branch road on the right leading to Salem, &c.), at the distance of 5 miles it descends to the Assagai Bush River, after crossing which, on the right, is the residence of Mr. J. H. Smith (Superintendent of roads along this line). From this point the road, after crossing an intervening ridge, ascends Kar-REIGA HILL, the summit of which commands a charming view of the broad Karreiga Valley, richly adorned with clumps of bush, and the sides of the opposite hill (the Zuurberg range), with hanging woods.

The Karreiga River ... Howison's Poort.-Before turning into this poort or defi'e

there is an Inn. on the left of the road, kept by Mr. N. Lake

The road has been constructed at an expense to the public of about £6,000. The town is not seen from the road until the traveller reaches a narrow gorge, called Goodwin's Kloof, where he should pause to take a view of surrounding objects. At this entrance to town, the military buildings are situated on the right of the road, on the hill above which, on the W. is Selwyn Fort, commanding a fine view of the whole town.

There are numerous Inns or Hotels in town, among which the

principal are,—

Style's Hotel, New-street, (near top of the town, not far from the barracks.

McMaster's Hotel, exactly opposite the Court House in High-treet.

PRINCE ALBERT HOTEL, lower end of New-street.

KNOWLES' INN, corner of Hill and New-streets, near Commercial and Agricultural Bank.

PINNOCK'S HOTEL, upper part of Bathurst-street, near Wesleyan Chapel.

HARDING'S HOTEL and LODGING HOUSE, near N. W.	corne
of Market-place. Union Inn, Somerset-street, (opposite barracks.)	
Hyde's Hotel, upper part of High-street.	
	Miles
FROM GRAHAM'S TOWN TO FORT BEAUFORT	46
To Botha's Hill; steep and toilsome ascent, plenty of grass	7
and good water, usual outspan for wagons Ekka Heights. This is the commencement of the cele-	′
brated Queen's road, winding for a distance of five miles	
through the heart of the Great Fish River Bush	5
Fort Brown. On ascending the hill, which is very steep,	
from the Fish River Bush, a road shortly afterwards branches	
off to the left, marked by a finger post, to Fort Brown, at	
which point there is a fine bridge across the Fish River, constructed by the Royal Engineers, and nearly in a state	
of completion. Already it is passable for horsemen. The	
best and most direct road, which is always travelled except	
when the river is swollen, goes by Vyge kraal, where there	
is a good Inn kept by Mr. Pryor, one mile before reaching	0
the ford of the Fish River	8
known Tomlinson's Inn, and a little beyond it, on a rising	
ground a military post, from which a good road ascends the	
Konap Heights. Beautiful view on the summit	8
Beaufort cottage.—Eight miles further, through a beautiful	
country, brings the traveller to an excellent Inn kept by Mr. Jackson	8
FORT BEAUFORT.—There are several good Inns in Beau-	0
fort. The road throughout is one of the best in the district.	12
FROM GRAHAM'S TOWN TO WATERLOO BAY	
(40 miles.) Manley's Flat.—There are two roads to this point, one	Mile
along the summit of the ridge on the west of the town, and	
the other through the vallies at the foot of it. The former	
is most pleasant in warm weather; the traveller having the	
benefit of the sea breeze, and commanding a fine bird's-eye	
view of Lower Albany. The lower road passes through several locations of English settlers, in a high state of culti-	
vation. Excellent Inn on the Flat kept by Mr. Robey	10
a milekin Mount.—After quitting Robey's at the distance of	10
Don there are branch roads, that to the right going to Ba-	

Fort Dacres.—From Donkin Mount to this point the road leads through a fine grassy flat country, sprinkled over in many parts by the mimosa of large growth. About midway is the hamlet of Cuylerville, containing a school house, under the patronage of the Fpiscopal church. Fort Dacres overlooks the Mouth of the Fish River, where there is a ponton for the conveyance across of travellers and carriages. 14

WATERLOO BAY.—Several large commercial stores on the beach, and a good Inn kept by Mr. Young. Military post also here...

FROM ROBEY'S INN, MANLEY'S FLAT TO BATHURST, (16 Miles—26 from Town.) Miles.

Blue Krans Valley.—This is a deep but very picturesque valley—road good—branch of Kowie river running in the bottom—ruins of a farm house on opposite ridge, burnt by Kaffirs, the property of Mr. Wainwright......

Lushington Valley.—From Blue Krans the road passes over a beautiful plain, called Wilson's Flat. On the left of the road the farm house of Mr. G. Dyason, J.P., and a short distance further, on the right, the residence of Mr. W. Currie, both in ruins, destroyed by the Kaffirs. Descending from the flat into the valley the farm house of Mr. T. Smith is on the left of the road at the drift of the river; a little further on is the ruins of Mr. Mandy's farm house destroyed by the Kaffirs. From this point the road ascends a rather steep hill, a little beyond which the road branches off to Bathurst on the right, the more direct road leading towards an old mill, being the direct road to Port Frances

Bathurst. Two good Inns, one kept by the Widow Hartley, the other by her son, Mr. T. Hartley. The former f the oldest established, and affording accommodation, equal for comfort to any in the Province

5

FROM BATHURST TO PORT FRANCES, 9 miles, (36 from Town.)

The whole of this stage is through one of the most beautiful tracts of country in the Province, the road nearly level the whole distance. Good Inn overlooking the beach and river, kept by Mr. T. Berriugton.

There is another road from town to the Mouth of the Kowie, along the right, or west bank of that stream. This road branches off from the upper Bathurst road four miles from town, descending the hill by a steep and ruggid track, near the residence of Mr. H. Fuller, to a branch of the Kowie, which it crosses, and then ascending the opposite bank to a flat, the level of which it keeps nearly the whole distance to Richmond, the property of the Honorable W. Cock, Esq. The residence of this gentleman commands a fine view of both banks of the river, and to some distance along the coast to the east. The whole of this line, after descending Woest's Hill, runs through a delightful country, passing near several farm houses, connected with which is much land in a high state of cultivation. At 25 miles from town there are branch roads to Lombard Post, and the Missionary Institution of Theopolis.



The Barmers' & Gardeners' Bannal,

By Mr. B. HADLEY.

PREFACE.

In presenting to the public a Farmers' and Gardeners' Manual, suitable to the Eastern Province the compiler, like all who have laboured in the same vineyard during the last hundred years, has been much indebted to his predecessors, especially to the compilations of Loudon and Mr. Van der Sandt. In order to afford the public as much nseful and practical knowledge as fell within his reach, the compiler has also availed himself of the information of some of the most experienced gardeners in the Eastern Province, with regard to the proper seasons for planting and sowing the different tribes of trees, plants, and vegetables.

With regard to the weather,—it has long been discovered that the wet and dry months of the Eastern Province are nearly the reverse of those of the Western Province, as the winds which bring moisture to the Western Districts are contrary to those which bring moisture to the Eastern; that the scasons for planting and sowing pointed out by the Gardener's Callendar published in Cape Town, though well adapted to the Western Province, have very generally been stated at one month too early for the Eastern Province. This is corrected; and although it is impossible to lay down precise rules to direct the gardener in every part of this Province, as much regard must always be paid to soils, temperature, and local situations, without which no practice can be successful, it his hoped that nothing material is omitted.

The few brief observations which the compiler has ventured to offer on the breeding and treatment of cattle, and on the importance of improving the stock, he trusts, will be found useful, and induce our more enterprising farmers to get rid as soon as practicable of all their unprofitable stock, and lose no time in substituting in their stead young stock from England. Much, very much more might have been added to every subject touched upon, but the compiler was limited to space in this little work and compelled to be brief.

The Farmers' and Cardener's Mannal

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICTS OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

JANUARY.

 Λ moderate quantity of rain may be expected to fall this month, especially if the South and South East winds prevail.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow turnips, but not for the main crop; make frequent sowings of small salading, radishes and lettuce, the latter for autumn and winter crops. Parsley may now be sown for winter and spring use. Spinage in the first and second week for a main winter crop. Carrots throughout this and the next month. Onions must be set out for seed, sow York cabbage; French beans any time this month in moist weather—and peas the last week.

Transplant as in last month, and include leeks and percanial herbs. Propagate by slips and cutting where necessary.

Water copiously, where required, in the evening.

French or kidney beans may still be sown to advantage on good moist ground, the roots of this vegetable striking deep into the soil, enables it to maintain its health much better in hot weather than any others. The painted lady and the yellow varieties are of the earliest description, and the best for sowing; the speckled and the cream and liver colored are the most productive. In garden practice, the French bean ought always to be sown thickly in drills about three or four inches deep, and the drills drawn at not less than three feet apart. It is a matter of great surprise to us that this most nutritious vegetable (which is next to wheat according to the French chymists) should not be more extensively cultivated than it is in the Eastern Province, more especially as there is a constant demand for it, when dried, at the Mauritius at very remuncrating prices.

FARM .- Plough what land will be required to receive the seed

in February.

FEBRUARY.

This month, like the last, is generally considered a broken month, when showery weather may be expected from the prevalence of South East winds.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow radishes twice or thrice, round leaved spinage twice, and lettice for succession. Peas and broad and French beans any time during this month. Sow brocoli and red, carrots and all good sorts of turnips may be sown all the month, and potatoes planted till the end; in the last week sow savoys and a few onions and leeks. Continue to water where necessary, especially pumpkins and melons, unless the latter are getting ripe, when it should be avoided or the flavor of the fruit will be injured.

Propogate by rooted offsets, mint, balm and tansy.

FARM .- Oats and barley may be sown any time this month.

MARCH.

This month, according to the theory of Dr. Macartney, is generally the driest month the year in the Eastern Province, owing to

the prevalence of the North and North West winds.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow peas the first fortnight, and broad beans, lettuce and spinage and small salads every fortnight. A full crop of onions may now be sown, and red and white cabbage and turnips. It has been observed that cauliflower raised from European seeds on somewhat stiff soils and thinned out to the distance of eighteen inches or two feet apart, is not so liable to the attack of the fly as when transplanted; this circumstance arises from the plant not receiving the check to its growth usual on transplanting; when attacked by the fly sprinkle tobacco water over the crown of the plant.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Plant slips of wall flower and double stocks, pinks and carnations, anemonies or ranunculus should be planted in light and sandy soil.

FARM.—Oats and barley may still be sown till the middle of the

month, but not later.

APRIL.

During this month showery weather may be expected.

KITCHEN GARDEN. -- Sow onions and turnips, but not for a main crop, and before the 15th, as they seldom succeed after that time, though in this, and every other instance, much depends on the locality and experience of the gardener. Make frequent sowings of small salading for autumn and winter use. Parsly may now be sown, and anniseed and coriander, spinage in the last week for a winter crop. Such cabbages and turnips as may have been secured for seed, should be planted in rich ground and kept moist to counteract the effects of the fly. In small gardens, but one variety of cabbage should be permitted to flower and ripen seed in any one season, and as those seeds may be preserved in a very able state from four to eight years, no inconvenience arises from adopting this practice; no dependence can be placed upon a crop of seeds ripening in this Colony from seed recently introduced. European cabbage and turnip, eauliflower, brocoli, endive and let tuce must be allowed to ripen their seeds without being transplanted; carrots, parsnips, and similarly formed esculent roots are the better for being placed in a dry repository for a fortnight or three weeks before planting; this interim will allow sufficient time for examination and rejection of such as are woody and tough, bad eolored and bad flavored; the breaking off of a small portion of the extremity of each root will be no detriment to its future growth, and be a sufficient sample of the quality for the experienced to judge by.

Propogate by slips and cuttings where necessary.

FLOWER GARDEN.*-Narcissus, jonquils, tulips and hyacinths

ISCRETS FOR THE LADIES —As you are fond of having flowers in your room, you will perhaps be glad to know how to preserve cut flowers as long as possible. The most simple rules are, not to put too m.ny flowers in a glass, to change the water every morning, and to remove every decayed leaf as soon as it appears, cutting off the ends of the stems occasionally, as soon as they show any symptoms of decay. A more efficacious way, however, is to put nitrate of soda into the water. About as much as can be essily taken up between the forefinger and the thumb, put into the glass every time the water is changed, will preserve cut flowers in all their beauty for above a fortnight. Nitrate

may be planted in sure dry soil mixed with road sweepings; anemonies and and rananculus thrive best in black soil. It is necessary to plant Dutch (imported) bulbs as soon after arrival as possible whatever period of the year that may be, but it is desirable to procure them from Holland direct and at their proper season for export, the bulbs may then be received in this country in good condition in November.

FARM.—This is the best month to open ditches and plough and prepare ground for summer crops.

MAY.

This month is considered a broken month, and showers of rain may be expected.

KITCHEN GARDEN—Sow onions, and parsnips, and long pod beams, small salads in warm borders twice or thrice, eress of sorts may still be sown to stand the winter, radishes in the first week, and lettuee fer standing the winter, in a warm situation, spinage in the first fortnight for use late in spring. All sorts of pot herbs may now be planted out, by offsets, slips, and cuttings. Garliek and challots may now be planted, eauliflowers sown about the end of the month, and transplanted in July in rich soil, come to head in September and October. At every convenient opportunity, weeds and the refuse of crops should be burned, as the means of destroying noxious seeds and eggs, and lava of insects, and the ashes spread upon the ground, Stick, stop, support, cut down, blanch and thin, were necessary, and earth up only in dry weather.

Taking Crops—Take up potatoes when ripe, and do it effectually; gather pickling cucumbers, nastertium seed, and other pickling articles; gather herbs and take ripe seed; destroy insects and vermin.

FARM.—Sow oats and barley the second and third week, and wheat for a general crop.

JUNE.

Little rain may be expected this month, as it is generally one of the dry months.

KITCHEN GARDEN. -- Sow early frame, Waterloo and Charlton

of potash (that is, common saltpetre) in powder, has nearly the same effect but is not quite so efficacious.—Mrs. Loudon's Ladies' Countay Companion.

peas, and some dwarf marrowfats about the end of the month. Early mazagan and long pod beans in the first week and in the last. In the last fortnight, in a sheltered border, sow the hardy green, Egyptian and brown Dutch lettuce; in the first and second week early dwarf short top radish, in the last fortnight the salmon colored. Sow onions to come in late. Peas may now be sown without much fear from the frost. Destroy insects and remove all laxve, webs, eggs, &c.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Plants dried roots for border flowers, if not done before, but defer planting bulbs of the finest florist

flower till next month, unless the weather is very mild.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.—Plant fruit trees in general. Prune apples, pears, and raspberries, and peaches and apricots in the last fortnight. Dig and trench the earth round trees that have been pruned, and trench ground intended for trees. Stake newly planted trees.

FARM .- Sow oats, barley and wheat, paying proper regard to

the soil and locality, especially for the wheat.

JULY.

Teis month like the last is generally considered a dry month in

this province.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow radishes every week, round leaved spinage twice; lettuce for succession; peas and beans long pod and Windsor in the beginning of the month; sow early horn carrots at the end; small salads every fortnight; plant chives at the same time and also garlic, shallots, horse-radish, locorice and potatoes in the third week, but in a warm situation. Propagate by off-sets mint, balm penny royal, tansy and tarrogon. Transplant for seed carrots, beet, celerry, indive, parsnips and leeks, all of which should be selected for seed before showing any sign of running. Turnips for seed may be distinguished by the drop of the leaf, and the best sort by the turnip being a flatish round, dig and trench vacant ground, destroy insects, slugs and snails.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.—Plant all sorts of fruit trees; strawberries towards the end of the month; prune apricots, peaches and nectarines before the blossom buds and much swells; apples and pears before the end; finish cutting vines and fail such as are placed against walls or estpaliers. Spring dress strawberry plants; dig and dress ground where the trees are pruned; support newly plauted trees with stakes; clear the bark of trees of moss, &c. Acorns ought to be gathered and planted immediately. Those

which fall from the trees are frequently dry and unfit for planting; choose such as are of a brown color, rejecting those which are pale. Plant almonds, and some fruits, such as peaches, nectarins, plums, &c., should be planted as soon after they have been taken from the pulp as possible. Chesnuts, walnuts, and hazlenuts should also be planted now. The seeds of apples, pears, quinee, orange, lemon, loquat and rose apple, must be sown immediately after they have been taken out of the fruit. The pruning and planting should be completed this month if practicable. Lemon, eitron, and orange trees should be planted at least twenty feet apart and in a quarter to themselves. Oranges thrive best in a loamy soil, lemons grow freely and produce much fruit in light black earth, which contains a considerable portion of vegetable matter. In preparing the ground for planting those trees, it should be trenched three feet deep and well manured. In planting eare should be taken not to bury the stems beyond the depths they have already been in the ground, and the same caution is necessary with regard to planting all other kinds of fruit trees whatever.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Sow a few hardy annuals in the last fortnight, most of the sorts are better deferred till next month. Sow mignonett and ten week stock in warm borders. Propogate hardy plants from the root and herbs, but next month is preferable. Transplant in the last fortnight the hardier biennial and perennial

border flowers.

FARM.—Sow oats, barley and wheat, maize, pumpkins and melons.

MILK, CREAM, and BUTTER .- The question has often been discussed among the Albany farmers, whether more good butter ean be produced by churning the milk, as is the general custom, or by churning the cream, the custom of comparatively few. repeatedly tried both ways for months together, but are unable to decide the question, both about being equal. One thing however is quite elear, that though butter made from the cream is richer than that made from the milk, it will not keep sweet so long as butter made from the milk. The following "SECRET of a Devonshire Farmer's Wife" was published in 1842, and is well worthy the attention of our Dairy Farmers :- "While the milking of your eows is going on, let your pans be placed in a kettle of boiling water; strain the milk into one of the pans taken hot from the kettle, and cover the same with another of the hot pans, and proceed in like manner with the whole mess of milk; and you will find that you will have double the quantity of good rich cream, and get double the quantity of sweet and delicious butter."

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The Potatoe.—For the following observations on this valuable esculent, we are indebted to one of the largest growers in England, whose mode of cultivation has been generally adopted in the county where he resides, and has been attended by remarkable and uniform success. "In order again thoroughly to test my own system and seed," says the writer, "I last year (1846) procured tubers from Ireland, Scotland, Yorkshire, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and other counties. These I planted alternately with my own;

but every one was diseased except my own."

What I should recommend is simply what I have for a series of years been recommending and practising; and I pledge my word to those who adopt it, they will certainly improve their potatoes and grow better and sounder crops. I would advise all parties after a bad season to save their own sets, as if they go to market for them or to their neighbours, they cannot tell what they are planting. I have always saved my own sets, which I now and then exchange with a friend. I beg here to name a fact which I know many cultivators will feel inclined to dispute; but to all such, I say, try. I have grown potatoes from the same seed on the same ground for seven years together, and the last crop was as good as the first. As soon as the early crop is ripe, throw out as many of the largest of the small ones as will be wanted for seed the next season; let them lie exposed to the sun until autumn, by which time they will be perfectly green and hard; let them be housed on cool dry floors; on no account place them in large heaps, if you do, you set the'r productive powers to work immediately. These potatoes will never produce the white or sprits generally seen, but by planting time will have a miniature top complete in broad leaf by which you have gained at least a month, as it would take full that time for the process to be accomplished after the tuber was planted. Plant whole; cutting is a bad and in reality a dear plan. Have your ground dunged and prepared as long before planting as you conveniently can, a month if possible; don't earth up more than once, they like to be near the surface, and you only do harm and give yourself extra work by being always at it. Now as to the later sorts, expose the seed in the same way, planting in the same way, and again I beg to say, avoid too much earthing up.

Good Plan to pit Potatoes.—"Raise the ground several inches instead of sinking, so as to make a dry foundation for heap; place a line of fagots from one end to the other, so as to get a circulation of air through it, and cover up no more than will just keep out the frost. This is as simple a plan as can well be adopted, and far better than the old way." Though this advice is

given to the English grower, it may be adopted in this colony with every prospect of succesr. Those who have little or no convenience for saving their seed in the way pointed out, would do we I to adopt the advice generally as far as they are able.

AUGUST.

This month is generally a dry month in the Eastern Province,

the north and west winds prevail.

KITCHEN-GARDEN.—There are few vegetables that may not be sown with advantage this month; attention, however, must be paid to local situations, which can only be known by actual practice. Sow peas and beans, lettuce, first spring spinage, and small salads, a few savoys for an early crop, and towards the end of the month a full crop; some red and white cabbage, a full crop of carrots, asparagus the third week, cauliflower the last fortnight for a full crop; boricole and Brussel sprouts for autumn and winter crops. In the first fortnight sow celery and a few ear'y cueumbers and culinary aromatics; plant horseradish, licorice, chives, shallots and garlic, old store onions, as scallions or small bulbs for a crop of large bulbs; Jerusalem artichokes and seakale, and on the last fortnight, potatoes for a small crop. Propagate edible perennials by slips and off-sets. Transplant lettuce and asparagus. Destroy insects, slugs, &c.

ORCHARD .- Alpine and wood strawberrics may now be planted, though Autumn is preferable. Prune till the middle of the mouth, but finish them if possible. If not apricots may be pruned till the 5th, peaches and nectarines till the 15th; dig and dress between trees where the operation has not been done before. Destry insects &c. This is the best month to prune the vincs and make new vineyards. Trench the ground about three feet deep, if practicable, and if the natural soil have some gravel mixed with it, so much the better, as it holds the moisture, and the roots luxuriate more freely, agreeably to the best European testimony. Apply a good dressing of manure, mixing it well with the soil; let the cuttings be about 14 inches long, leaving at least two buds above the ground. It is the best plan to plant out the cuttings at once, which should be done in a regular manner, the lines being placed in a south-east or noth-west direction. Plant a few cuttings in another part of the garden to replace any stocks which may die in the vineyard.

FLOWER GAUDEN.—In the second, third, and last week sow hardy annuals and some of the more rebust, half-hardy, about the end of the month. Such biennials as flower the same year as honMANUAL. 145

esty, scabia, bastard rocket, sweet allyson, Chinese hollyock, Indian pink, biennials in general, and also perennials towards the end of the month. Next month is preferable to plant or propagate rootless slips and cuttings, plant dried roots, and finish with the enemone and ranunculus in the first fortnight.

Orchard.—Sow kernels, nuts and walnuts, and fruit stones for stocks, plant fig, quince, walnut and mulberry trees; preserve cuttings of the vine and fig in dry earth; prepare for grafting towards the middle of the month, or sooner or later according to the season. Plant out seedling stocks in nursery rows, head down newly buded and grafted trees not intended to be removed.

PLANTING A NEW VINEYARD .- The grape, says an eminent writer, delights most in rocky, stony, or gravelly soils, and it is in soils of this description that grapes are brought to a far higher degree of perfection thau in any other description of soils whatever. On examination the reason will be obvious. The vine from the succulent nature of its shoots while they are yet green, and in the course of formation throughout the summer, requires during that period a constant supply of moisture for the roots to feed upon; and that particular degree of moisture which has been found by experience to produce in a vine a suitable growth, accompanied by a healthy and perfect developement of its first bearing powers, is always present in soils of the above description. And this constant pretence of moisture arises from the fact, that fragments of rocks, stones and other similar hard substances when unbedded in the soil always attract moisture to their surfaces, which are therefore in consequence never dray. In the hotest countries of the vinous latitude, soils of this description invariably produce the finest flavored grapes.

In forming a new Vineyard the ground ought to be trenched three feet deep, where practicable, removing all the larger stones, strong rooted weeds and shrubs; a good dusting of manure must be applied, mixing it thoroughly with the soil; the cuttings should be about 14 or 15 inches in length, leaving two buds abave the ground. It is by far the best plan to plant the cuttings out at once, which should be done in a regular manner, the lines being placed in a South East or North West direction, cuttings should also be planted in pots or small boxes, and plunged in the ground, these will root freely and serve for future occasions to replace

any stocks which may die in the vineyard.

FARM.—Sow wheat on land where the soil and localities are adapted for it, in moist and good good ground at the beginning of the month, oats and barley any time during the month. The main crop of tobacco should be sown either this month or next, as the season is earlier or later. To form and prepare the seed bed for the crop, mark out the ground four feet wide, of a requisite length, a light rich soil is necessary, and to render it more so, a mixture of decayed leaves and rotten dung must be unsparingly applied, the bed must be dug pretty deep and trod down with the feet, level it with a coarse rake, and sow the seed as thinly as possible, and gently patting it down with the back of the spade, this will prevent the seeds from being washed out by heavy rains, the plants must be kept from winds and when they have about four leaves, they are large enough for planting out; choose cloudy or showery weather, placing the plants at not less than thirty inches from each other in rows. During the progress of the crop the weeds must be kept down by repeated hoeing, and when the plant shows ten or twelve leaves the top must be pinched off, after which the side shoots will appear at the base of the leaves; these also must be pinched off to divert the nourishment of the plant to the reserved leaves. The proper time of securing the crop is known by the succulency of the leaf and its cracking upon being folded; the cutting should be effected in dry weather, and the whole process of drying must be done under the shelter of a roof, or in an open airy building. Drying the leaves in the sun in this country is injurious as it is apt to scorch them and render them brittle, when softness in the leaf is most desirable; the exposure in the sun by too quick drying, retains a portion of green color, and causes an unpleasant flavor too common in the ordinary Cape tobacco.

SEPTEMBER.

This month is generally fine with frequent showers.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow seakale, lettuce, small salads for succussion, brocoli twice, spinage for succession, peas and beans, silver-skinned onions every three weeks during summer for drawing, carrots in the second and third for a main crop, French beans in the second week for an early crop, asparasus in the first and second week, but not later; red beet in the third week for a full crop. Some culinary aromatics and herbs if not done last month, finish planting the main crop of potatoes, and some cucumbers for a general crop.

Propogate by bulbs and dried roots, perennial culinary plants by slips and offsets, as all the pot herbs, aromatics, &c. Dress artichokes and asparagus beds in compartments. Hoe and thin spinage, earth up cauliflowers and cabbage, seakale for blanching, beans and pot potatoes; stick such peas as require, destroy weeds, and stir the ground in fine weather.

Orchard.—Plant apples and pears till the 10th, peaches and nectarines till the 10th, but defer till autumn what you cannot accomplish by this period, unless the season is unusually backward.

Prune, if you have delayed it, but expect vines to bleed, and stone fruit in general to be much injured in the operation if not performed very early in the month, and even that is too late. In the last days of the month rub off the buds of vines which appear where you do not wish shoots.

Flower Garden.—Sow annuals, all the sorts for a main crop or for succession, if you have not sown them in August. Bieneals and perennials should be sown as early in the month as possible. Propagate by rooted and unrooted slips and offsets. Destroy insects, and especially pick the grubs from the leaves of rose trees, if you do not attend to this you will have no blow worth looking at.

ORCHARD.—Finish sowing kernels for stocks and new varieties. Graft the pear, plum and apple. Attend to newly grafted trees, repair cracks in the clay, or renew such balls as may have dropped off; eradicate all suckers, and pinch off the shoots that protrude below the grafts. Evergreens may be transplanted during this month.

FARM.—Sow oats and barley if not too dry all the month, and plant pumpkins, meelies and mellons. This is a proper month for sowing lucerne, an invaluable grass for milch cows at any time, but cspecially in case of drought.

OCTOBER.

This is a rainy month like the two former, but the rain is

generally more continuous.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow aromatic herbs if not done last month; small salads for a complete succession, radishes and lettuce, spinage once a fortnight; carrots for late drawing, brocoli and Brussells sprouts for the last crop. Savoys for the last crop. French beans in the first week for a full crop. Young leeks to be late transplanted; cauliflower in the second and third weeks; cucumbers in all this month, and transplant cabbages.

Propogate by bulbs and dried roots. If a sufficient quantity of potatoes, have not been planted, effect this as early as possible in sheltered situations. Plant slips and offsets; stick such peas as

require, top early crops of broad beans, earth up cabbages, beans, peas, potatoes, &c. Thin, weed, hoe, and stir the surface among seedling crops. Water in dry weather, destroy insects and vermin.

ORCHARD.—Plant strawberries if not done last month; summer prune vines, peaches and other early shooting trees against walls and espaliers; remove all suckers, and pinch off strawberry runners; water strawberries over the herbage, and especially after the fruit is set. Destroy insect, especially snails and caterpillars. On the first symptoms of the leaves rotting up, unrol them and pick out the grub before it does further mischief; take special carc it does not get to the petals of apple and pear blossoms.

FLOWER GARDENS.—Sow annuals of all sorts for succession. Propagate, especially by cuttings from the stock, as of wall-flower, rocket, &c. Hoe, rake, and stir as before. Water in the evening. Look over grafted trees. Sow the seeds of evergreens and American sorts in the first and second week of the month. Finish planting out evergreens and seedlings as early as possible. Sow poplar and willow seeds as soon as gathered, as they will not come up if kept a few days out of the ground.

FARM.—Continue to sow pumpkins, meelies and mclons, and water freely.

MOVEMBER.

In this month, as the last, copious grain may be expected.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow cucumbers and gerkins for pickling; small sallads and lettuce every ten days. Radishes and spinage in the first week; French beans every fortnight for succession. Endive about the 10th or 24th for the main autumn and winter crops. Propogate by bulbs, roots, offsets, and slips in showery weather. Transplant endive, lettuce, and other plants and herbs. Stick such peas as require, and top beans. Thin, hoe, weed and stir the ground as before. Water as far as practicable in dry weather. Taking crops. Cut and dry herbs for winter use. Gather rine seeds.

ORCHARD.—Prune and train the summer shoots of all description of wall and trellis trees. Thin out the summer shoots of fruit trees, shrubs, and all fruit trees excepting high standards that do not require this nicety. Mulch, water, fasten by stakes, weed, hoe, rake where wanted. Destroy insects. Sow sulphur over the mildew, water for the acarus; but depend more on your fingers than anything else for the thorough cradication of grubs.

FLOWER GARDEN. - Sow a few annuals for succession as before.

Propogate by cuttings, such plants as are proper for this purpose, as they go out of flower. Pipe and lay pinks and carnations towards the end of the month. Weed, hoe, rake, stir and dress as before.

FARM .- Mealies may still be sown, and if the weather be moist pumpkins may still be planted in the first and second week; water freely if required.

DECEMBER.

This month is generally considered a wet month as the South

Eeast winds prevail.

KITCHEN GARDEN .- Sow salads, and lettuce in shady situations for successional crops; French beans for a full crop, if rainy weather. Brocoli before the 10th, round leaved spinage in the first week in a shady border for succession, Triangular leaved and prickly spinage in the last week on poor ground to stand the winter. To save seed, mark out the various tribes. Transplant as before and include celery and endive. Stick such peas as require, train cucumbers and melons; earth up potatoes and other crops which require it. Water wherever necessary.

ORCHARD.—Plant strawberries in shady situations. Prune. train, thin and regulate all the summer shoots of wall and espalier trees, and dwarf and standards. Bud peaches, nectarines, and

apricots on peach stocks.

FLOWER GARDEN .- Sow a few annuals for succession; propogate from cuttings of plants going out of flower and from roots, slips of such as are ripening their seed. Destroy insects, cut out broken stalks and diseased plants, and water where required in the evening.

FARM.-Little is required to be done on the farm this month. except harvesting and ploughing stubbles. Mealies may be planted this month, but are not so sweet as those planted earlier.



THE

Breeding and Treatment of Cattle.

There are so many good practical judges of cattle in the Eastern Province, that it appears like presumption to offer an opinion on the subject, but as opinions are almost as various as the parties who give them, and as new comers are almost constantly arriving amongst us, few of whom are acquainted with farming stock, and none with the peculiar characteristics of colonial cattle, a few practical remarks, therefore, the result of many years experience, may not be without their use. The Cape ox, when first seen by an Englishman, appears an ugly, misshapen animal, and its large hump, its massive and frequently irregularly formed horns are very unsightly. You look in vain for the compact carcase, the straight back from the withers to the point where the tail is inserted, the small head and horns of moderate length and size. or for the breadth of the hips, and the fulness of the buttocks and loins where the primest of the meat should be. That these defects are giving way to an improved breed, by the gradual introduction of English blood, there can be no doubt, but nothing approaching the extent that is desirable, whether as regards the physical strength of the animal, his capacity to endure fatigue, or his value to the butcher. We cannot too strongly recommend the breeder to spare no expense consistent with his means of procuring young bull and cow calves from six months to a year old, of the best English SHORT HORNED BREED, not only to ensure a superior breed of oxen, but of cows, and we are satisfied from the successful trials that have been in various parts of this Colouy within our own knowledge, that it would be a profitable outlay of capital. We recommend the importation of calves, because they can be purchased in England at a trifling expense, and will quickly adapt themselves to the climate and pasture of the Colony, and should an occasional death occur on the passage the loss would be small. The most successful mode of feeding calves on board ship, is, to give them oil cake, with crushed oats, cut hay and clover with a moderate quantity of water.

There is perhaps nothing which so much surprises our Dairy Farmers, who have any knowledge of the quantity of milk given by English and Scotch cows, as the miserably small yield of milk. even from what are called the best bastard Fatherland breed, which can be procured in the Colony. Nor is this deficiency altogether attributable to the inferior character of the herbage generally found in this Colony, compared to English herbage, as it is well known that cows of pure English blood will yield in this Colony, three, and frequently four times as much milk as the best of the Fatherland breed, and for a period three times as long. A. dairy of one hundred cows even of this breed, except they be well selected, will seldom insure more than one third of that number in milk the year round, whereas the same number of cows of a good English cross, to say nothing of pure blood, would produce no contemptible income, coupled with the improvement of the stock; and more especially, if the owner resided near a good market to which he could send his butter in fresh once or twice a week.

Nor are these the only advantages which the Dairy Farmer would derive from cows of a good cross of English blood, and from cows of pure blood. Nothing is more common even among cows that are considered of a good Fatherland breed, though it would be difficult to trace them to the parent stock, than to find on the loss of their catves, an instant falling off in the milk, and in 19 cases out of 20, its entire cessation; whereas in the English cow, and in those of a good cross, there is no falling off in the quanity of milk, and they will yield it as freely as if their calves were by

their side. We cannot close these brief remarks on cattle without protesting in the name of humanity against the unnecessary cruelties which are daily inflicted on these most useful animals by the drivers of trek oxen generally. Throughout this Colony, nothing is more common than to see oxen knocked up by our driving, improper and severe treatment, and it is matter of astonishment that more cattle are not injured and killed by the brutality of drivers than actually takes place. So universal is this disgraceful practice. that it is considered a luxury to sit in a wagon where the driver treats his oxen with anything approaching to humanity. We are aware how difficult it is to remove or even to mitigate this crying evil, but we cannot help thinking, that if the owners of oxen were more careful in the selection of their drivers, and more particular in enforcing on them the necessity of kinder treatment, that much of the suffering to which this valuable animal is subject. would be removed, and the lives of many valuable oxen preserved.

BLEEDING CATTLE.

An eminent "Cattle Doctor," has the following remarks on the the bleeding of cattle, and having ourselves during a period of eight years found his practice very generally successful, we recommend it with confidence:—

Bleeding is a most useful and powerful remedy in the cure of inflammatory complaints. It lessens the quantity of blood in the vessels and diminishes nervous power. The following are the chief diseases in which bleeding is required:—

- When the animals in a thriving state rub themselves until the hair comes off, and the spot is covered with a dry scab, while at the same time, the eyes appear dull, languid, red or inflamed, the breath hot, and the veins puffed up and considerably larger than usual.
- In all kinds of inflammatory diseases, as of the brain, lungs' kidneys, bowels, eyes, womb, bladder, shape and udder, or in swelling of the joints.
- 3. When the glands or kernels between the jaws, or those of the throat, are enlarged, and especially if they are only recently affected, immediate recourse should be had to bleeding.

4. In bruises, hurts, wounds upon the head, strains in different parts, and all other accidents that may occur to the animal and in which there is reason to apprehend considerable inflammation, bleeding will be proper.

The manner of performing this operation is too well known to require any description. The Fleam is an instrument in general use for cattle of all sorts young and old, and the jugular or neck vein is that which is mostly opened.

The quantity of blood that it may be proper to take away at one time cannot here be determined; but must be regulated by the size, strength, and condition of the animal and the disease under which he labors.

In many inflammatory complaints too much can hardly be taken, provided the bleeding is stopped as soon as the patient appears likely to faint or to fall down. A strong healthy beast will bear the loss of five or six quarts of blood without the least injury. Larger cattle that are attacked with inflammatory complaints, will profit by the abstraction of a greater quantity; seven or eight quarts may be taken away with decided advantage; but when it is necessary to repeat the bleeding, the degree of fever and the strength of the beast will regulate the quantity. The blood should flow from a large orifice, for sudden depletion is far more powerful in its operation, than when the blood is suffered slowly to trickle down. The blood must never be suffered to fall upon the ground, but should be received into a measure, in order that the quantity taken may be known. The beast should not be permitted to drink cold water immediately after bleeding, nor to graze in the field: the former has sometimes induced troublesome catarrh, and the cattle may cause the orifice to open again. Much loss is generally sustained by the removal of cattle from a sweet to a sour veldt, but this in a great measure may be prevented by taking about four quarts of blood from each beast, and administering a dose of 11b. of epsom salts. About 2 quarts of blood should be taken from calves thus transferred, and 1 lb. of salts given as a dose. The various diseases to which calves and young stock are subjected, especially in the sour veldt along the coast, would be vastly diminished if the owners would make it worth their while to pay a little more attention to them. All young stock should be carefully looked over daily, and if any of them are getting too fat, they should be bled without delay, and a seaton of jnnk as thick as your little finger with a knot at each end, and should be passed through the lower dewlop. Take three pints of

blood from the one year old, 3 quarts from the two to three year old. Were this simple peactice attended to, thousands of calves might be saved annually in this Province. A clean kraal and dry shed are indispensable to the health of calves.



TAXES, DUTIES, FEES, &c.

By an Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council, 30th January, 1844, it is enacted and declared, that "ALL VESSELS, whether British or Foreign, arriving in any of the Ports of this Colony, shall be WHOLLY FREE and EXEMPT FROM THE PAYMENT OF ANY PORT DUES, ANCHORAGE DUES, LIGHTHOUSE DUES, or any other description of Port Charge whatever."

A TABLE OF DUTIES OF CUSTOMS,

Payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.	l in	to	the
Established by Orders of Her Majesty in Council, 24th A	pril	, 18	47.
	£	s.	d.
COFFEE. The produce of British Possesions, the cwt.	0	5	0
The produce of Foreign Possessions, the cwt	0	10	0
Fish.—Dried or salted, and Fins and Skins, the pro-			
duce of creatures living in the sea of foreign			
fishing or taking,—for every £100 of the value		_	
thereof,	12	0	0
FLOUR.—Wheaten, not being the manufacture of the			
United Kingdom, or of any British Possession,—	^	,	0
the barrel of 196 lbs.	0	3	0

GUNPOWDER, the lb	0	0	3
MEAT Salted or cured of all sorts, not being the pro-			
duction or manufacture of the United Kingdom,			
or of any British Possession, the cwt	0	3	0
Salted or cured of all sorts, being the production			
or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of	0	1	3
any British Possession, the cwt	U	1	3
Creatures living in the sea, of Foreign Fishing—			
The Tun (Imperial measure)	3	0	0
Spermaceti of Foreign Fishing	Ŭ		
The Tun (Imperial measure)	7	10	0
Pepper, the cwt	0	4	0
RICE, the cwt	0	1	6
Sugar.—Not refined, the produce of any British pos-			
possion, the cwt	0	2	3
Not refined, the produce of any other place, cwt.	0	4	6
Refined or Candy, not manufactured in the Unit-			
ed Kingdom or any British Possession, the cwt.	0	6	0
Refined or Candy, the manufacture of the United	_		_
Kingdom, or of any British Possession, the cwt. Spirits of all sorts.—Not being the manufacture of	0	3	0
the United Kingdom or of any British Posses-			
sion, of strength of proof by Syke's Hydrometer,			
and so in proportion for any greater strength.			
The Imperial gallon	0	1	0
Being the manufacture of the United Kingdom,	Ŭ	-	
or of any British Possession, of strength of proof			
by Syke's Hydrometer, and so in proportion for			
any greater strength—			
The Imperial gallon	0	0	4
TEA, the lb	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Tobacco.—Not manufactured, the cwt	0	12	0
——Manufactured (not Segars) the cwt,	1	0	0
——Segars, the 1,000.	0	5	0
Wood.—Ünmanufactured,—Mahogany, Rosewood, and Teakwood, the cubic foot	0	0	3
All other Wood, not the produce of the United	U	U	3
Kingdom or of any British Possession, the cubic			
foot	0	0	2
Wine.—In bottles, each not of greater content than			_
six to the imperial gallon, the dozen bottles	0	4	0
In bottles, each not of greater content than 12			
to the imperial gallon, the dozen bottles	0	2	0

——Not in bottles, the imperial gallon	0	1	6
Goods, -Wares, and Merchandise, not otherwise charg-			
ed with duty, and not herein declared free of			
duty, being the growth, produce, or manufacture			
of the United Kingdom, or if any British Pos-			
sessions abroad.			
For every £100 of the value	5	0	0
- Not otherwise charged with duty, and not herein			
declared to be free of duty, being the growth,			
produce, or manufacture of any Foreign State-			
For every £100 of the value ;	12	0	0
•			

FREE.

Bottles of common glass, imported full. Bullion.

Casks, Staves, Hoops, Cooper's Rivets.

Coin.

Diamonds.

Horses, Mules, Asses, Sheep, Cattle, and all other Live Stock and live animals.

Seeds, Bulbs, and Plants.

Specimens, illustrative of Natural History.

Provisions or Stores ot every description, imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's Land or Sea Forces.

Provided, always, that whenever any article being the growth, production or manufacture of any Foreign Country hereinbefore charged with any duty, is imported into the said Colony from the United Kingdom, having been there entered for consumption and re-exported without any drawback of duty having been first paid thereon, such articles shall be liable only to such duty as is hereinbefore charged upon similar articles being the growth, production or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British Possessions abroad.

Provided, also, that if any goods being the growth, produce or manufacture of any Foreign Country shall be imported into the said Colony through the United Kingdom, (having been warehoused therein and being exported from the warehouse or the duties thereon if there paid having been drawn back) there shall be charged on such goods over and above the duties hereinbefore imposed on similar goods, being the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British Possessions abroad, three-fourths of the difference (if any) between

such duties and the duties hereinbefore charged on goods not being the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British Possessions abroad.

A Table of Prohibitions and Restrictions.

Gunpowder.

Arms.

Ammunition or Utensils of War-

(Prohibited to be imported except from the United Kingdom, or

from some other British Possession.

Articles of foreign manufacture and any packages of such articles bearing any names, brands, or marks purporting to be the names, brands, or marks of manufactures resident in the United Kingdom.

Base or counterfeit coin.

Books, wherein the copy-right sha'l be subsisting, first composed or written, or printed in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, as to which the proprietor of such copy-right, or his agent shall have given to the Commissioners of Customs a notice in writing that such copy-right subsists; such notice also stating when such copy-right will expire.

Prohibited to be imported.

Any goods imported or brought into the colony contrary to any of the prohibitions or restrictions mentioned, the same to be forfeited. And if the ship or vessel in which such goods shall be imported be of less burthen than 60 tons, such ship or vessel shall be forfeited.

All foreign ships belonging to countries in amity with Her Majesty, may import into this Colony from the countries to which they respectively belong, Goods the produce of those respective countries, and to export goods here to be carried to any foreign country whatever.

LAND REVENUE.

By a Proclamution of the Colonial Government, dated the 6th of August 1813, the system of Loan tenure was discontinued, and the Revenue derivable from Land newly modified. Much of the Land, previously held on Loan, has since been granted on perpetual Quitrent, and all grants subsequent to that date have been made on the same tenure or Freehold.

Quitrents are fixed (subject to the Governor's approval) by the Land Board, after a due consideration of the Reportsof the Local Authorities, by whom the Lands are inspected, and under whose direction they are surveyed.

FEES.

For the entrance or clearance of a vessel, 6 0 For landing or shipping cargo, 15 0 For landing or shipping part cargo, 7 0 For landing or shipping part cargo, 7 0 For the clearance of a coaster, 1 0 For landing or shipping cargo of the same, 3 0 For manifest of export cargo, 1 0 For permit to land or ship merchandize or stores under the value of £7 10, 0 9 For do. do. do. above do., 1 0
Queen's Warehouse Rent.
A certain sum per week is charged upon goods, in proportion to their bulk and value, under authority of a local Proclamation, dated 24th June 1814. Wharfage and Crainaye.
The wharf department is under the immediate control of the customs; and the following dues are levied under authority of Ordinance No. 8, of the Governor in Council, dated 10th December 1834.
On Goods Landed. s. d.
On every pipe, puncheon, butt, or other cask, of the capacity of 80 gallons, or upwards, and containing wine, spirits, or other liquids
gallons, and containing wine, spirits, or other liquids 0 6 On every quarter cask, barrel, anker, keg, aum, or other cask, of less capacity than 40 gallons, and containing
wine, spirits, or other liquids,
If the quantity shall be 15 gallons, or upwards, 0 9 If 10 gallons, and less than 15 gallons, 0 6

1f 5 gallons, and less than 10 gallons,	0	3
If less than 5 gallons	0	2
On every chest, box, or other package, containing not less		
than 50 lbs. of tea,	0	4
If less than 50 lbs	0	2
On every roll or basket of tobacco,	0	3
On every other package containing tobacco, of 3 cwt. or	U	U
upwards,	1	6
On every bag of coffee, sugar, rice, sago, salpetre, cloves,	1	U
tamarinds, gall nuts, turmeric, or pepper,	0	2
On every quarter of wheat, barley, oats, rye, or other grain,	0	3
On every 100 deals or battens, not of the growth of the		
colony, viz:		
Each not exceeding 16 feet in length,	2	0
If exceeding 16 feet in length,	3	6
On every 1000 Staves, Stukvak,	5	0
On ,, ,, ,, Pipe,	2	6
On ,, ,, Hogshead or Barrel,	1	0
On ,, ,, pieces of Heading,	1	0
On ,, ,, Bricks, Tiles, or Slates,	2	0
On ,, Ton of Coals,	1	0
On ,, ,, Paving Stones,	2	0
On ,, heavy Goods, not described,	2	0
On ,, ten Bundles of Rattans,	0	- 2.
On , Load of 50 cubic feet of Timber or Planks, not		
the growth of this Colony, and not otherwise described,	2	6
On every Case, Bale, Box, Trunk, or other Package what-	_	
soever, not otherwise described, and containing Dry		
Goods, viz.:—		
If measuring 40 cubic feet and upwards,	3	0
TC 20 11 th- 40 11- C t	2	3
TC 00 and less then 20	ī	6
70 10	0	9
TC = million then 10	0	6
70	0	4
	0	2
., ,, - ,,	U	
On every Spar or Mast, not of the growth of this Colony:-	0	c
If not exceeding 8 inches in diameter,	0	6
If exceeding 8 inches in diumeter,	2	6
On every Mill Stone,	1	0
On every Crate of empty Bottles, containing 20 doz. or	^	0
upwards,	0	6
Less than 20 dozen,	0	3

On every small Jar, Can, or Bottle, 0 1 Landed or Shipped.
On every Horse, Mule, or Ass,
Shipped.
On every article shipped, except as herein-after mentioned, one- half the Duties levied on the Articles landed.
Exemptions. All Casks, Barrels, Staves, Heading, or Hoops, not liable to
Duties of Customs on importation. All Articles, being the growth, produce or manfacture of this
Colony, landed from any place within the same.
All Hides and Skins shipped, being the produce of the Colony.
All Articles exported from Bonded Warehouse.
A'l imported Articles shipped coastwise. All Public Stores, Naval or Military Baggage, and personal
Baggage or Passengers.
TRANSFER DUES. On the Sale or Transfer of Houses or Landed Property, whether
Freehold or Quitrent, 4 per cent. On the Transfer of Loan Places, 2½ per cent.
** The Transfer Dues must be paid within six months from the
day of Sale, and in case of neglecting so to do within the prescrib-
ed period, the following additional duties shall be chargeable, as
prescribed by Ordinance No. 18, 1844. For a delay not exceeding I0 days, 2 shillings per cent. for every day
Above ten days, and not exceeding one month, 2 per cent.
Above one month, and not exceeding two, 3 per cent.
Above two months, and not exceeding three. 4 per cent.
Above three months, and not exceeding four. 5 per cent.
Above four months, and not exceeding five 6 per cent. Above five months, and not exceeding six 8 per cent.
second five money, and novembers, sixting of the control
AUCTION DUES.
On all moveable Property 4 per cent. On immoveable do 2 ,,
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, SUPREME COURT.
For filling any declaration, plea, answer, or any subse-
quent pleading 2 6
For searching for any Record or Document through one
year 1 0
N

DUTIES, FEES, &C.

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TABLE OF

Every additional year	1	0
For Office Copy of any Document not exceeding one folio		
of 100 words	2	0
Exceeding one folio, and every additional folio of 100 words, at the rate of, per folio	0	6
For filing Attorney's Warrant to sue or defend	2	6
For filing Affidavit to hold to bail	2	6
For every original Writ or Summons	6	0
For entering Defendant's appearance	1	6
For filing with the Registrar any Memorial, Petition, or	_	•
Application to the Court, (except petition to appeal,)	1	0
For every Affidavit in support thereof	1	0
For every Rule to show eause	3	0
For every Rule Absolute or Order	6	0
For signing judgment against a Plaintiff for not proceeding	3	0
For entering and setting down case for trial, argument, or		
judgment	3	0
For recording judgment, interlocutory or final,	3	0
For process of execution	7	6
For lodging petition to appeal	12	0
For taking recognizance in cases in appeal, for each person	5	0
For noting bail in eases in appeal, for each person	1	0
For every witness examined in Court, and every deposition		
read in proof,	2	0
For every oath administered to a person for examination		
thereupon before an arbitrator or referee,	2	0
For every document exhibited in proof,	1	0
For every eommission as to the sale of property under at-		
tachment, and sealing,	10	6
For every commission to examine witnesses out of the eo-		_
lony, and sealing,	20	0
For affixing the Scal of the Court in any other ease,	10	0
For taking security for restitut on in provisional cases,	5	0
For making an award or report of the Master a rule of Court		
by the party moving,	6	0
The state of the s	50	0
For Business transacted at Chambers.	20	0
For every summons,	7	c
The state of the s	1 3	6
For every affidavit used,	1	0
For every witness examined conditionally before a Judge or	1	U
Commissioner,	10	0
	10	0

For taking down the examination of any witness, not ex-		
ceeding 100 words,	3	0
ceeding 100 words,	1	6
For office copy of any examination not exceeding one folio	,	
	0	٥
of 100 words,	2	0
Exceeding 100 words, at the rate of, per folio,	0	6
For any recognizance entered into before a Judge at Cham-	_	
bers, for each person,	5	0
MASTER'S OFFICE, SUPPEME COURT		
	•	
(Orphan Chamber Jurisdiction.)		
For filing and registering any will, codicil, or testamentary		0
instrument, or for the re-delivery thereof,	2	6
For every search or inspection, For office copies of wills, codicils, testamentary instruments,	1	0
For office copies of wills, codicils, testamentary instruments,		
or any other documents, not exceeding one folio of 100		
words,	2	0
words,	0	6
For letters of administration, &c	5	0 .
For attending any meeting of the next of kin, legatees,		
creditors, &c., whether by the Master or Resident Mag-		
istrate	10	6
For every edict.	3	0
For approving security given by executors dative, and cer-		
tificate thereof.	2	6
For enregistering accounts.	0	6
tificate thereof, For enregistering accounts, For filing inventories,	0	6
For filing inventories,	2	6
On the amount of capitals administered for wards, I per c		
For taxing bills of remuneration of executors testa-		
mentary or dative, on the taxed amount thereof, 4 per c	ent	
Executors and tutors are paid, out of the assets of the es		
reasonable compensation, to be assessed and taxed by the		
ter; subject, however, to review of the Supreme Court,	22.20	0.0
the petition of the executor testamentary or dative, or ar	up m n	011
son having an interest in the estate. (Section 39.)	ry P	C1-
son having an interest in the estate. (Section 33.)		
For letters of confirmation of the appointment of tutors,		2
testamentary or dative, and curators bonis, nominate or	s.	d.
	=	0
dative, for each letter, For summoning, by edict, the relatives of minors, or next	5	0
	-	٥.
of kin, of absentees, &c., for each summons,	3	0
For approving the security given by curators, and tutors,	2	6

For registering accounts of tutors or curators, and the names		
of curators, sureties, &c. for each enregisterment,	0	6
For every certificate under the hand of the Master,	2	6
Office copies of any documents, not exceeding one folio of	_	•
100 words,	2	0
Exceeding 100 words, at the rate of per folio,	ō	6
For attending any meeting of the relatives or minors, next	·	۰
of kin, absentees, &c., whether by the Master or Resi-		
dent Magistrate,	10	6
For every report, in the discretion of the Master, subject	10	0
to taxation before the court, or a judge thereof, or not		
less than	10	6
70 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3	0
	7	6
For filing and enregistering any order of court, For taxing bills of remuneration of tutors, curators, or	- 4	U
	4	~_
appraisers, on the taxed amount thereof,	4p(
Appraisers are paid out of the estate, or property appra	isea	, a
reasonable compensation, to be assessed and taxed by the I	iast	er.
(Sect. 44.)		
(Insolvent and Law Jurisdiction.)		
For taxing bills of costs in liquid cases,	1	0
For ditto in illiquid cases,—on the taxed		
		~.
amount of the whole bill,	4p0	Ct.
For every attendance of the Master in matters referred from	4p(Ct.
For every attendance of the Master in matters referred from the court, or by the judges, or either of them, (except in	•	
For every attendance of the Master in matters referred from the court, or by the judges, or either of them, (except in insolvent cases) not exceeding 2 hours,	4p0	Ct. O
For every attendance of the Master in matters referred from the court, or by the judges, or either of them, (except in insolvent cases) not exceeding 2 hours, Exceeding two hours, in the discretion of the Master, sub-	•	
For every attendance of the Master in matters referred from the court, or by the judges, or either of them, (except in insolvent cases) not exceeding 2 hours, Exceeding two hours, in the discretion of the Master, sub- ject to taxation by the court, or a judge thereof.	•	
For every attendance of the Master in matters referred from the court, or by the judges, or either of them, (except in insolvent cases) not exceeding 2 hours, Exceeding two hours, in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court, or a judge thereof. For every report (except in insolvent cases), in the discre-	•	
For every attendance of the Master in matters referred from the court, or by the judges, or either of them, (except in insolvent cases) not exceeding 2 hours, Exceeding two hours, in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court, or a judge thereof. For every report (except in insolvent cases), in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court or	•	
For every attendance of the Master in matters referred from the court, or by the judges, or either of them, (except in insolvent cases) not exceeding 2 hours, Exceeding two hours, in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court, or a judge thereof. For every report (except in insolvent cases), in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court or judge thereof.	21	
For every attendance of the Master in matters referred from the court, or by the judges, or either of them, (except in insolvent cases) not exceeding 2 hours, Exceeding two hours, in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court, or a judge thereof. For every report (except in insolvent cases), in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court or judge thereof. For every other report, not exceeding,	21	0
For every attendance of the Master in matters referred from the court, or by the judges, or either of them, (except in insolvent cases) not exceeding 2 hours, Exceeding two hours, in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court, or a judge thereof. For every report (except in insolvent cases), in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court or judge thereof. For every other report, not exceeding,	21	0
For every attendance of the Master in matters referred from the court, or by the judges, or either of them, (except in insolvent cases) not exceeding 2 hours, Exceeding two hours, in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court, or a judge thereof. For every report (except in insolvent cases), in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court or judge thereof. For every other report, not exceeding, For office copy of any document not exceeding one folio of	21 21 1	0
For every attendance of the Master in matters referred from the court, or by the judges, or either of them, (except in insolvent cases) not exceeding 2 hours, Exceeding two hours, in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court, or a judge thereof. For every report (except in insolvent cases), in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court or judge thereof. For every other report, not exceeding, For every search, For office copy of any document not exceeding one folio of 100 words,	21 21 1 2	0 0 0 0
For every attendance of the Master in matters referred from the court, or by the judges, or either of them, (except in insolvent cases) not exceeding 2 hours, Exceeding two hours, in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court, or a judge thereof. For every report (except in insolvent cases), in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court or judge thereof. For every other report, not exceeding, For office copy of any document not exceeding one folio of 100 words, Exceeding 100 words, at the rate of, per folio,	21 21 1	0 0 0
For every attendance of the Master in matters referred from the court, or by the judges, or either of them, (except in insolvent cases) not exceeding 2 hours, Exceeding two hours, in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court, or a judge thereof. For every report (except in insolvent cases), in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court or judge thereof. For every other report, not exceeding,	21 21 1 2	0 0 0 0
For every attendance of the Master in matters referred from the court, or by the judges, or either of them, (except in insolvent cases) not exceeding 2 hours, Exceeding two hours, in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court, or a judge thereof. For every report (except in insolvent cases), in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court or judge thereof. For every other report, not exceeding,	21 21 1 2	0 0 0 6
For every attendance of the Master in matters referred from the court, or by the judges, or either of them, (except in insolvent cases) not exceeding 2 hours, Exceeding two hours, in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court, or a judge thereof. For every report (except in insolvent cases), in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court or judge thereof. For every other report, not exceeding,	21 21 1 2	0 0 0 0
For every attendance of the Master in matters referred from the court, or by the judges, or either of them, (except in insolvent cases) not exceeding 2 hours, Exceeding two hours, in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court, or a judge thereof. For every report (except in insolvent cases), in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court or judge thereof. For every other report, not exceeding,	21 21 1 2 0	0 0 0 6
For every attendance of the Master in matters referred from the court, or by the judges, or either of them, (except in insolvent cases) not exceeding 2 hours, Exceeding two hours, in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court, or a judge thereof. For every report (except in insolvent cases), in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court or judge thereof. For every other report, not exceeding, For office copy of any document not exceeding one folio of 100 words, Exceeding 100 words, at the rate of, per folio, On all monies received, paid, and distributed by the Master, in pursuance of any order of court, 1 pCent. For making entry and filing office copy of return of process, For drawing advertisements for meetings of creditors or sale of real property,	21 21 1 2 0	0 0 0 6
For every attendance of the Master in matters referred from the court, or by the judges, or either of them, (except in insolvent cases) not exceeding 2 hours, Exceeding two hours, in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court, or a judge thereof. For every report (except in insolvent cases), in the discretion of the Master, subject to taxation by the court or judge thereof. For every other report, not exceeding,	21 21 1 2 0	0 0 0 6 6

For summoning creditors to attend such meeting, for each		
summons,	1	0
For attending any meeting in respect of the sale of im-		
	21	0
For settling and publishing conditions of sale,		0
For certificate of process being withdrawn, or of deficiency,	10	6
For drawing out the account with order of preference and		
plan of distribution, (except by leave of the court or		
	21	0
For drawing the order and attending the transfer of any		
immoveable property,	21	0
For filing any rule or order of court, For filing an order of sequestration, For drawing advertisement for meeting of creditors in insol-	2	0
For filing an order of sequestration,	7	6
For drawing advertisement for meeting of creditors in insol-		
vent cases,	3	0
For summoning creditors to attend such meeting, -for each		
summons,	1	0
For attending a meeting of creditors, at the sale of any		
insolvent's immoveable property,	10	6
For recording decree of confimation of trustees, and for		
certificate thereof,	5	0
For every affidavit,	1	0
N. B. All fees in the offices of the Supreme Court are	ind	le-
pendent of the stamps prescribed by the regulations to be u	sed	in
the several cases.		
HIGH SHERIFFS OFFICE.		
Registering summons or other process,	1	0
Service in any town or village,	3	0
Ditto out of any town or village, within one hour's distance,	5	0
Ditto, ditto, at a greater distance, per day,	8	0
Horse-hire out of town, for the first hour,	4	0
Ditto, at a greater distance, per day,	8	ŏ
Postage, (if papers to be transmitted,) per charge.		
Taking inventory, not exceeding in length 100 words,	3	0
Taking inventory, exceeding 100 words, per folio,	3	0
In respect of Where process shall be withdrawn be-	-	
process of execu- fore any levy made, at the rate of £1 r	n. (St.
tion, on the After levy made, but before sale, £21		_
amount directed Where sale made, for the first £100, £5		_
process of execution, on the amount directed to be levied. Where sale made, for the first £100, £5 For every following £100, £4	_	_
Keeping possession of property on the premises, per diem,	7	6

If removed from the premises, and placed in the hands of the sheriff's broker, who is responsible to him, the broker to be paid ordinary store-hire or warehouse-room, and the necessary expense of removal, in addition. Executing any writ of arrest, Drawing and executing bail bond, Executing any writ of ejectment, Executing any attachment upon immoveable property, Notice to the Registrar of deeds of the attachment of immoveable property, Drawing, and copy of advertisement, Expense of advertising,—(amount paid for the same.) Stamps, in addition, when required by law to be used.	20 10 20 21 7 3	0 0 0 0
CIRCUIT COURTS.		
For lodging with the Registrar any memorial, petition, or application to the Court, (except petition to appeal) For every affidavit produced in support thereof, . For notification by Clerk of Circuit Judge, (the Acting Registrar) to the Clerk of the Resident Magistrate (the Acting District Clerk) of place of notice, selected by the	1 1	0
plaintiff, (Rule 172), besides the amount of the neces-	_	
sary postage,	1	0
For recording appearance or default of plaintiff or defen-		
dant, when cause is called on in court,	1	0
For filing attorney's warrant, or agent's power of attorney		
to sne or defend,	1	0
For recording any plea in court (Rule 176),	2	6
For every document exhibited in proof,	1	0
For every witness examined in court, or every deposition		
read in proof,	2	0
For taking down and recording evidence, 100 words,	2	0
Exceeding 100 words, for every additional 25 words,	0	6
For every oath administered to a person for examination		
thereupon before an arbitrator or referec,	2	0
For recording judgment, interlocutory or final,	3	0
For every rule to show cause,	3	0
For making an award or report of the Master a rule of		
court, by the party moving,	6	0
For every absolute rule or order,	6	0
For taking security for restitution in provisional cases,	5	0
For process of execution,	7	6
For taking recognizance in cases appealed, for each person,	3	0

DUTIES, FEES, &C.	1	57
	,	^
For office copy of any document not exceeding one folio	1	0
of 100 words,	2	0
Exceeding one folio, and every additional folio of 100	-	•
words, per folio,	0	6
For process commanding Magistrate to return and certify		
records (Rule 190.)	3	0
For summons to opposite party, (directed by Rule 190.)	3	0

MAGISTRATZ'S COURTS.	1	0
For recording any plaint,	1	0
Issuing any summons,	0	6
Copy of a bill or note,	ő	3
Copy of any other document,	i	0
Recording defendant's appearance,	0	6
Process of execution,	2	0
Taking and filing security for restitution,	2	0
Filing agent's authority,	0	6
Every witness examined,	0	6
Entering judgment, interlocutory or final,	0	6
Entering defendant's answer,	0	6
Taking down evidence, per sheet of 100 words,	0	6
Recording any judgment or order of court,	0	6
Notice of judgment,	2	0
Copy of judgment to accompany the messenger's return,	1	0
For order of court for opening judgment at the request of the defendant.	0	6
For office copy thereof, to serve on defendant	0	6
For production by the clerk of any original record, entry,	U	U
or document, or for reference thereto, each	0	6
For noting appeal	ĭ	ő
For certifying the proceedings in appeal, at per sheet	0	6
For certificate	1	0
For taxation of costs	1	0
Additional charges are made for the requisite stamps.		
DEEDS' REGISTRY DEPARTMENT.	۶.	d.
For the preparation of any deed of transfer, or hypo-		α.
thecation of immoveable property, prepared in Deeds'		
Registry Office 1	1	0
For the registration of any such last-mentioned deed		
	10	6

For the registration of a notarial bond or obligation in		
the name of each dehtor and each surety-for each		
debtor and surety respectively 0	3	0
For search of the books of transfer or deht registry-		
for each letter searched 0	2	6
For every .egistrat on, entry or other act, to be made		
or done in the Deeds' Registry Office, not being any		
of the matters or things aforesaid 0	1	0
D 1 0 4 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
Deeds of transfer and mortgages are also covered with s		ps
varying in amount according to the value of the property	у.	
SURVEYOR GENERALS DEPARTMENT	,	
The only Fee chargeable in this Office is 10s. for a copy		a
Title Deed, of an ordinary kind, or a greater amount in prop		
to the details, or additional labour (Vide Government Adv	ertis	se-
ment, dated 21st Sept. 1843.)		
PERSONAL FEES.		
MAGISTRATES' COURTS.		
CLERKS OF COURT.		
6	8.	d.
For every original writ or summons	s. 6	<i>d</i> . 0
For every original writ or summons Lodging affidavit to hold to bail, or to attach property,	6	0
For every original writ or summons Lodging affidavit to hold to bail, or to attach property, (Rule 165)		
For every original writ or summons Lodging affidavit to hold to bail, or to attach property, (Rule 165) For entering defendant's appearance and noting confession	6	6
For every original writ or summons Lodging affidavit to hold to bail, or to attach property, (Rule 165) For entering defendant's appearance and noting confession Rule 171)	6	0
For every original writ or summons Lodging affidavit to hold to bail, or to attach property, (Rule 165) For entering defendant's appearance and noting confession Rule 171) Entering defendant's appearance and noting plea or claim	6 2 1	0 6 6
For every original writ or summons Lodging affidavit to hold to bail, or to attach property, (Rule 165) For entering defendant's appearance and noting confession Rule 171) Entering defendant's appearance and noting plea or claim in reconventiou, (Rule 171)	6 2 1 2	0 6 6
For every original writ or summons Lodging affidavit to hold to bail, or to attach property, (Rule 165) For entering defendant's appearance and noting confession Rule 171) Entering defendant's appearance and noting plea or claim in reconventiou, (Rule 171) Noting replication or rejoinder, (Rule 171,)	6 2 1	0 6 6
For every original writ or summons Lodging affidavit to hold to bail, or to attach property, (Rule 165) For entering defendant's appearance and noting confession Rule 171) Entering delendant's appearance and noting plea or claim in reconventiou, (Rule 171) Noting replication or rejoinder, (Rule 171,) Drawing every notice directed to be given by Rule 173,	6 2 1 2 2	0 6 6 6
For every original writ or summons Lodging affidavit to hold to bail, or to attach property, (Rule 165) For entering defendant's appearance and noting confession Rule 171) Entering defendant's appearance and noting plea or claim in reconventiou, (Rule 171) Noting replication or rejoinder, (Rule 171,) Drawing every notice directed to be given by Rule 173, Inspection of roll of proceedings, (Rule 174,) Inspection of roll of proceedings, (Rule 174,)	6 2 1 2 2 1	0 6 6 6 6 0
For every original writ or summons Lodging affidavit to hold to bail, or to attach property, (Rule 165) For entering defendant's appearance and noting confession Rule 171) Entering delendant's appearance and noting plea or claim in reconventiou, (Rule 171) Noting replication or rejoinder, (Rule 171,) Drawing every notice directed to be given by Rule 173, Inspection of roll of proceedings, (Rule 174.) Notice to the Registrar of the Supreme Court to transmit records, (Rule 183,) besides the amount of the necessary	6 2 1 2 2 1	0 6 6 6 6 0
For every original writ or summons Lodging affidavit to hold to bail, or to attach property, (Rule 165) For entering defendant's appearance and noting confession Rule 171) Entering defendant's appearance and noting plea or claim in reconventiou, (Rule 171) Noting replication or rejoinder, (Rule 171,) Drawing every notice directed to be given by Rule 173, Inspection of roll of proceedings, (Rule 174,) Notice to the Registrar of the Supreme Court to transmit	6 2 1 2 2 1	0 6 6 6 6 0
For every original writ or summons Lodging affidavit to hold to bail, or to attach property, (Rule 165) For entering defendant's appearance and noting confession Rule 171) Entering delendant's appearance and noting plea or claim in reconventiou, (Rule 171) Noting replication or rejoinder, (Rule 171,) Drawing every notice directed to be given by Rule 173, Inspection of roll of proceedings, (Rule 174.) Notice to the Registrar of the Supreme Court to transmit records, (Rule 183,) besides the amount of the necessary	6 2 1 2 2 1 1	0 6 6 6 6 0
For every original writ or summons Lodging affidavit to hold to bail, or to attach property, (Rule 165) For entering defendant's appearance and noting confession Rule 171) Entering delendant's appearance and noting plea or claim in reconventiou, (Rule 171) Noting replication or rejoinder, (Rule 171,) Drawing every notice directed to be given by Rule 173, Inspection of roll of proceedings, (Rule 174.) Notice to the Registrar of the Supreme Court to transmit records, (Rule 183,) besides the amount of the necessary	6 2 1 2 2 1 1 1	0 6 6 6 6 0 0
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For every original writ or summons Lodging affidavit to hold to bail, or to attach property, (Rule 165) For entering defendant's appearance and noting confession Rule 171) Entering defendant's appearance and noting plea or claim in reconventiou, (Rule 171) Noting replication or rejoinder, (Rule 171,) Drawing every notice directed to be given by Rule 173, Inspection of roll of proceedings, (Rule 174,) Notice to the Registrar of the Supreme Court to transmit records, (Rule 183,) besides the amount of the necessary postage of such notice,	6 2 1 2 2 1 1 1	0 6 6 6 6 0 0

The service of any summons or notice in the country, -	3	0
Making a return,	1	0
When the person to be served lives at a greater distance		
than 5 miles from the place of holding the court, then in		
the country districts, for every day's distance,	4	6
Every summors to comply with judgment,	1	0
Attendance when the defendant makes his return under		
inventory,	1	6
When the messenger goes to the house of the defendant,		
the same charge as for serving a summons,	1	6
Making and signing an inventory of goods attached, -	1	6
Making and signing notice of service,	1	6
Taking security far production of goods	3	0
Affixing notice of salc	1	6
On the amount of all judgments not paid by the defendant		
on the summons of the messenger £	5 p	ct.

The messengers are also allowed to charge horse-hire according to a fixed tariff.

CLERICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Fees by the Officers of the English Episcopal and Dutch Reformed Churches of this Colony.

1. ENGLISH CHURCH.				
A. C.	<i>lin</i> is	ter.	Cle	rk.
	s.	d.	s.	d.
For a marriage out of church, or not on a Sunday	15	0	3	0
A baptism do do	15	0	3	0
A burial	7	6	1	6
Churching	1	6	1	6
A certificate of the publication of the banns of				
marriage	1	6	1	6
A certificate of marriage, if demanded	1	6	1	6
A certificate of haptism,	1	6	1	6
A certificate of burial,	1	6	1	6
By the same regulation, the Sexton is authorise	1 to	dem	and	la
fee of 7s. 6d. for each grave he may be required to	prep	are.		

2. DUTCH CHURCH.

The fees enjoyed by the Clerks and Sextons of the several Dutch Churches in this Colony are not fixed by any Government Regulations, but consist principally in the free-will offerings of the community on occasions of marriages, baptisms and

funerals. The rates consequently differ according to the circumstances of the parties; but have in most instances become settled by custom, although they may vary slightly in the several districts.

Under the Order of the Queen in Council, dated 7th September 1838, an additional fee of 4s. is authorised for every Marriage solemnized.

TABLE OF FEES AND CHARGES

Allowed to private Individuals for services rendered in their various professions

SWORN TRANSLATORS.

	8,	d.
For translating a letter or other document, of one sheet		
or less	4	6
Every subsequent page, containing 18 lines, each line 30		
		113
zirect proving in the data two canno taco, Int nour	-Ĭ	"
Do., in several eases, for each case	4	6

 $*_*$ * Every translation must be written on, or covered with, a stamp of $4\frac{1}{2}d$.

a stamp of $4\frac{1}{2}d$.				
SWORN LAND SURVEYOR	s.			
For the measurement of a piece of Ground,	and			
dividing the same into small Lots, or Erven,	for			
the first four Lots, each,	_	£0	12	0
Any beyond that number,	_	0	9	0
(Independent of Diagram, Copy, and General Pl	an)			
The measurement of any piece of Land up to	10			
morgen,	_	0	12	0
Eve y morgen above 10 up to 100, per morgen,	_	0	0	3
100 morgen,	-	1	14	6
Every morgen above 100 as far as 500, per morg	en,	0	0	11/2
500 morgen,	_	4	4	6
Every morgen above 500, per morgen, -	_	0	0	1
3,000 morgen	_	14	12	10
Every morgen above the same,	-	0	0	1
Every diagram	_	0	12	0
A general plan of several farms, for every farm on	the			
plan,		0	4	0

To the Inspecting Officer per day - 0 12	0
(Exclusive of wagon and horse-hire to be paid by the parties.)	
The field-cornet 0 6	0
The surveyor, travelling expenses 0 6	0
Horsc-hire 0 6	0
His servant 0 1	6
When employed on Government Service.	
1. For gaoland workhouse duties (inspections), including	
attendance upon sick prisoners, including the introduc-	
tiou of bougie, extracting teeth, bleeding, and other minor operations, per annum£15 to	20
2. For a journey on the public service (ontwar l, home-	
ward, unavoidable detention, and conveyance included)	
· per hour 0 5	0
But in no case to exceed per diem 2 0	0
3. I or examination of a person bodily injured, or in case	
or assumed, or presumed insanity, or of apparently feigned sickness, with medical certificate - 0 10	0
4. For the dissection of a dead body, with medical certi-	
ficate as to the post mortem appearances 1 10	0
5. For analysis of the contents of the stomach and bow-	
els, in suspected case of poisoning, with detailed rep rt	_
thereof, and medical certificate 2 2	5
6. For twelve cases of successful vaccination, where no journey to the country is required, and the parties are	
in indigent circumstances 0 7	6
When a journey to the country is ordered for this pur-	
pose (according to No. 2) in addition, per hour - 0 5	0
7. Operations to be charged for according to the mi.i-	
mum of the Tariff of the Cape Town Mcdical Practi-	
tioners, dated 28th Dcc. 1830, unless in very difficult cases, when, if such difficulty be properly substantiated	
bythe practitioner, a charge, not exceeding the medi-	
um of the said Tariff, will be admitted.	
8. For attending to give cyidence in a court of justice	
(according to No. 2), per hour 0 5	0
But not to exceed £2 per diem, for a circuit court, and	
£1 per diem, for any inferior court. 9. For attending corporal punishments, in cases where	
the punishment inflicted exceeds 39 lashes 0 10	0
10. For attending an execution 1 1	0
-	

11. For a journey to attend corporal punishments or executions, (according to No. 2), per hour - - 0 5 0

But not to exceed £1 per diem, in any case.

WITNESSES ATTENDING CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

Expenses are allowed to necessary witnesses summoned by the Crown-to give evidence on any criminal trial, or at any preliminary examination, excepting in cases of common assault, trespass, or verbal injuries, when no expenses are allowed.

Expenses are also allowed to the necessary witnesses summoned by the prisoner, or party accused, upon a certificate under the hand of the judge or magistrate who presides, that the prisener is unable, f our poverty, to pay such expenses.

Such expenses are in no case to exceed 4s. 6d per day, in going to and returning from the court, and during the necessary attendance there, or at the preliminary examination.

To witnesses residing within 5 miles of the town or place wherein trial is held, the allowance is not to exceed 3s. a day, but a witness residing within a town or place wherein any preliminary examination is held, is not entitled to any allowance whatsoever for attending such examination.

COMMERC					
On the net amount of all sales of goo	ds by pub	olicsale, a	and		
on the gross amount of all other s		-	- 2	£5	pCt.
On goods consigned, and afterwards		'n	-	21/2	
On purchases effected from proceeds	of good	s on whi	ich		
a commission has already been ch		_	-	21/2	_
On all purchases, or shipments of go		-	_	5	_
On the sale or purchase of ships, hou		nds	_	21	_
On ships' disbursements -	_	_	-	5	
On procuring freight -	_	_	-	5	
On collecting freight for ships bound	to this n	lace	_		_
On confecting freight for ships bound	andonson	ant Sec	_	21	
On guarranteeing bills or bonds, by		ient, cc.			
On collecting debts, without recourse	e to law	-	-	22	_
On ditto, where legal proceedings ar	e taken		-	5	—
On effecting remittances by bills of e	exchange		-	1	_
On the negociation of bills	_	-	-	1	_
On effecting insurances	-	-	_	4	_
On fhe administration of estates		-	_	5	
On cash advances -	_	-	-	21	
On the debtor and creditor sides of	cash ac	counts,	on	-	
which no other commision is charg		_	-	1	
WHICH HO OTHER COMMISSION IS CHARGE	, Cu			_	

TABLE OF STAMP DUTIES ART. 1.—Transfers passed in the Deed Department:
Rds. St. Rds. st.
From 1 to 300 guilde's 0 6 From 12000 to 15000 glds. 10 0
750 - 0 24 20000 - 15 0
1500 — 1 0 30000 — 20 0
3000 — 2 0 50000 — 30 0
7500 — 4 0 75000 — 40 0
12000 — 8 0 100000 — 50 0
upwards 60 0
ART. 2.—Transfer of Loan Places.
From 1 to 3000 guilders 0 36 From 7500 to 15000 glds. 3 0 7500 1 24 30000 6 0
7500 1 24 30000 6 0 upwards 10 0
ART. 3.—Mortgages passed in the Deeds' Registry Office, and
Master's Office. Orphan Chamber Jurisdiction.
From 1 to 300 guilders 0 12 From 3000 to 7500 glds. 6 0
750 — 1 0 15000 — 12 0
1500 — 3 0 30000 — 20 0
3000 — 3 0 upwards 30 0
ART. 4.—Bonds passed before Notaries.
From 1 to 100 Rds. 0 6 From 1000 to 2500 Rds. 3 0
250 - 024 $5000 - 60$
500 — 1 0 10000 — 12 0
1000 — 1 24 upwards 20 0
Securities for bonds 1 0
ART. 5 Wills and all Deeds which are relative to the same,
or arise from them.
WILLS AND CODICILS. Rds. St
When the testator values his estate less than $f6,000 - 1 0$
But when more than $f_{0,000}$ and less than $f_{0,000} - 15 0$
And possessing more than $f50,000$ 20 0
Codicil, or alteration of a will according to the clause reservatoir 1 0
Repudiation of inheritance and deeds of consideration - 0 24
Deeds of donation, inter vivos, and causa mortis, when
the value is under $f1,000$ 1 0
From 1,000 to 2,500 glds. 2 0 10,000 to 20,000 glds. 25 0
5,000 - 50 $50,000 - 500$
10,000 — 12 0 upwards 100 0
Inventories of estates, without the valuation of the same
and all other inventories, when calculated at less than
f25,000 per sheet 1 0

Each subsequent sheet 0 0
When calculated at f25,000 or more, first sheet - 2 0
Each subsequent sheet - 0 - 0 12
Inventories of Estates, with the valuation,
From 1 to 500 Rds. 0 12 From 2,500 to 5,000 Rds. 2 0
1,000 — 0 24 10,000 — 4 0
2,500 — 1 0 upwards 8 0
Each subsequent sheet 0 12
All accounts of the Orphan Chamber, Tutors and Guardians, and
also all other accounts by which any common administration,
receipt and expenditureshall be accounted for and settled, except
such accounts as respect any insolvent estate, for which indis-
criminately only a stamp of twelve stivers is required, are to be
written on the following stamps:
When the receipt and expenditure jointly amount to more than
100 Rds, and are under 400 - 0 12
From 400 to 1,000 Rds. 0 24 20,000 to 30,000 Rds. 30 0
2,000 - 1 0 $40,000 - 40 0$
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
5,000 - 4 0 $75,000 - 75 0$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
20,000 — 20 0 upwards 200 0
Deed for securing the portion of children from former marriages.
From 1 to 500 Rds. 0 12 2,500 to 5,000 Rds. 2 0
1,000 — 0 24 10,000 — 4 0
2,500 — 1 0 upwards 8 0
Deeds of discharge for the receipt of the portions of those who
are entituled heirs.
From 1 to 500 Rds. 0 24 From 5,000 to 10,000 Rds. 8 0
1,000 — 1 0 20,000 — 20 0
2,500 - 2 0 $30,000 - 30 0$
5,000 — 4 0 upwards 50 0
Pre-contracts of Marriage, when the sum agreed upon
does not amount to more than 1,000 Rds 3 0
upwards 50 0
ART. 6 Deeds and other Papers connected with the Deed Regis-
try Office, with the Sypreme tourt, or other Inferior Courts.
Rds. St.
Memorials 0 24
Translations 0 12
Loan leases 25 0
Librari reases = = = 20 0

Grants of land in freehold, under 10 morgen -	15	0
From 10 to 30 morgen 50 0 From 30 to 60 morgen		0
Grants of land on quitrent,	10.	
Energy 1 to 10 monages 10 0 Energy 53 to 60 monages	25	0
From 1 to 10 morgen 10 0 From 50 to 60 morgen 30 — 15 0 80 —	30	0
	40	0
50 — 20 0 100 — upwards	59	0
Reccipts of rest payable on land granted an perpetual qu	itren	0
From 1 to 10 morgen 0 12 From 80 to 100 morgen	1	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0	0.4
	4	24
60 — 0 39 2,000 —	4	0
80 — 0 36 upwards	1 11 .	0
Acceptances, promissory notes, or private honds, filed or en	chibi	ted
in court, for the sake of recovery, to he covered with a s	tamp	ot
half the value of that directed to he issued for honds e		ted
before a notary public, in like proportion to their amount		
Insinuations, interpolations, citations, sentences of the	seve	eral
courts for petty law cases, and sommations and renovat	ions	0.3
the same, in all cases not exceeding Rds. 100, exclusivo of	f int	er-
est and costs, to be written on a stamp on only half th	e va	lue
required in cases amounting to more than lids. 100.		
•	reto.	
ART. 7 Agreements and all other Deeds relative the		0
ART. 7.—Agreements and all other Deeds relative the Contracts relative to hiring of houses and londs	reto. 1	0
ART. 7.—Agreements and all other Deeds relative these Contracts relative to hiring of houses and londs Hiring of servants, also contracts for building, or for sup-	1	
ART. 7.—Agreements and all other Deeds relative the Contracts relative to hiring of houses and londs — Hiring of servants, also contracts tor building, or for supplying victuals, for making implements, &c. —	0	24
ART. 7.—Agreements and all other Deeds relative the Contracts relative to hiring of houses and londs Hiring of servants, also contracts for building, or for supplying victuals, for making implements, &c. Contracts for supply of merchandize or colonial produce	0 1	24
ART. 7.—Agreements and all other Deeds relative the Contracts relative to hiring of houses and londs—Hiring of servants, also contracts for building, or for supplying victuals, for making implements, &c.—Contracts for supply of merchandize or colonial produce Caarter parties for a ship under 200 tons or 100 lasts—	0 1 10	24 0 0
ART. 7.—Agreements and all other Deeds relative the Contracts relative to hiring of houses and londs Hiring of servants, also contracts for building, or for supplying victuals, for making implements, &c. Contracts for supply of merchandize or colonial produce Coarter parties for a ship under 200 tons or 100 lasts For ships above 200 tons or 100 lasts	0 1	24
ART. 7.—Agreements and all other Deeds relative the Contracts relative to hiring of houses and londs—Hiring of servants, also contracts for building, or for supplying victuals, for making implements, &c.—Contracts for supply of merchandize or colonial produce Caarter parties for a ship under 200 tons or 100 lasts—For ships above 200 tons or 100 lasts—Bottomry Bonds—Bottomry Bonds—	0 1 10 20	24 0 0 0
ART. 7.—Agreements and all other Deeds relative the Contracts relative to hiring of houses and londs Hiring of servants, also contracts for building, or for supplying victuals, for making implements, &c. Contracts for supply of merchandize or celonial produce Caarter parties for a ship under 200 tons or 100 lasts For ships above 200 tons or 100 lasts Bottomry Bonds— From 1 to 500 Rds. 1 0 From 2,000 to 5,000	0 1 10 20	24 0 0 0 0
ART. 7.—Agreements and all other Deeds relative the Contracts relative to hiring of houses and londs Hiring of servants, also contracts for building, or for supplying victuals, for making implements, &c. Contracts for supply of merchandize or celonial produce Caarter parties for a ship under 200 tons or 100 lasts For ships above 200 tons or 100 lasts Bottomry Bonds— From 1 to 500 Rds. 1,000— 2 0 From 2,000 to 5,900	0 1 10 20 8 16	24 0 0 0 0
ART. 7.—Agreements and all other Deeds relative the Contracts relative to hiring of houses and londs — Hiring of servants, also contracts for building, or for supplying victuals, for making implements, &c. — Contracts for supply of merchandize or colonial produce Caarter parties for a ship under 200 tons or 100 lasts — For ships above 200 tons or 100 lasts — Bottomry Bonds— From 1 to 500 Rds. 1 0 From 2,000 to 5,000 1,000 — 2 0 12,000 22,000 — 4 0 23,000	1 0 1 10 20 8 16 40	24 0 0 0 0
ART. 7.—Agreements and all other Deeds relative the Contracts relative to hiring of houses and londs—Hiring of servants, also contracts for building, or for supplying victuals, for making implements, &c.—Contracts for supply of merchandize or colonial produce Caarter parties for a ship under 200 tons or 100 lasts—For ships above 200 tons or 100 lasts—Bottomry Bonds—From 1 to 500 Rds. 1 0 From 2,000 to 5,000 1,000—2,000—4 0 23,000 upwards,	0 1 10 20 8 16	24 0 0 0 0
Art. 7.—Agreements and all other Deeds relative the Contracts relative to hiring of houses and londs — Hiring of servants, also contracts tor building, or for supplying victuals, for making implements, &c. — Contracts for supply of merchandize or celonial produce Caarter parties for a ship under 200 tons or 100 lasts — For ships above 200 tons or 100 lasts — Bottomry Bonds— From 1 to 500 Rds. 1 0 From 2,000 to 5,000 1,000 — 2 0 19,000 — 20,000 upwards, Art. 8.—Vendue Accounts, &c.	1 0 1 10 20 8 16 40 60	24 0 0 0 0 0
Art. 7.—Agreements and all other Deeds relative the Contracts relative to hiring of houses and londs—Hiring of servants, also contracts for building, or for supplying victuals, for making implements, &c.—Contracts for supply of merchandize or celonial produce Caarter parties for a ship under 200 tons or 100 lasts—For ships above 200 tons or 100 lasts—Bottomry Bonds—From 1 to 500 Rds. 1 0 From 2,000 to 5,000 1,000—2 0 23,000 upwards, Art. 8.—Vendue Accounts, &c.	1 0 1 10 20 8 16 40 60	24 0 0 0 0 0 0
Art. 7.—Agreements and all other Deeds relative the Contracts relative to hiring of houses and londs — Hiring of servants, also contracts for building, or for supplying victuals, for making implements, &c. — Contracts for supply of merchandize or celonial produce Caarter parties for a ship under 200 tons or 100 lasts — For ships above 200 tons or 100 lasts — Bottomry Bonds— From 1 to 500 Rds. 1 0 From 2,000 to 5,000 1,000 — 2 0 19,000 2,000 — 4 0 20,000 upwards, Art. 8.—Vendue Accounts, &c. Vendue lists of immoveable and moveable property — Copies of vendue lists, or extracts, fi st sheet,	1 0 1 10 20 8 16 40 60	24 0 0 0 0 0
Art. 7.—Agreements and all other Deeds relative the Contracts relative to hiring of houses and londs — Hiring of servants, also contracts tor building, or for supplying victuals, for making implements, &c. — Contracts for supply of merchandize or celonial produce Caarter parties for a ship under 200 tons or 100 lasts — For ships above 200 tons or 100 lasts — Bottomry Bonds— From 1 to 500 Rds. 1 0 From 2,000 to 5,000 1,000 — 2 0 19,000 2,000 — 4 0 20,000 upwards, Art. 8.—Vendue Accounts, &c. Vendue lists of immoveable and moveable property — Copies of vendue lists, or extracts, fi st sheet, — — I ach subsequent sheet — — —	1 0 1 10 20 8 16 40 60	24 0 0 0 0 0 0
Art. 7.—Agreements and all other Deeds relative the Contracts relative to hiring of houses and londs — Hiring of servants, also contracts for building, or for supplying victuals, for making implements, &c. — Contracts for supply of merchandize or celonial produce Caarter parties for a ship under 200 tons or 100 lasts — For ships above 200 tons or 100 lasts — Bottomry Bonds— From 1 to 500 Rds. 1 0 From 2,000 to 5,000 1,000 — 2 0 19,000 2,000 — 4 0 20,000 upwards, Art. 8.—Vendue Accounts, &c. Vendue lists of immoveable and moveable property — Copies of vendue lists, or extracts, fi st sheet,	1 0 1 10 20 8 16 40 60	24 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Art. 7.—Agreements and all other Deeds relative the Contracts relative to hiring of houses and londs — Hiring of servants, also contracts tor building, or for supplying victuals, for making implements, &c. — Contracts for supply of merchandize or celonial produce Caarter parties for a ship under 200 tons or 100 lasts — For ships above 200 tons or 100 lasts — Bottomry Bonds— From 1 to 500 Rds. 1 0 From 2,000 to 5,000 1,000 — 2 0 19,000 2,000 — 4 0 20,000 upwards, Art. 8.—Vendue Accounts, &c. Vendue lists of immoveable and moveable property — Copies of vendue lists, or extracts, fi st sheet, — — I ach subsequent sheet — — —	1 0 1 10 20 8 16 40 60	24 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Art. 7.—Agreements and all other Deeds relative the Contracts relative to hiring of houses and londs—Hiring of servants, also contracts for building, or for supplying victuals, for making implements, &c.—Contracts for supply of merchandize or celonial produce Caarter parties for a ship under 200 tons or 100 lasts—For ships above 200 tons or 100 lasts—Bottomry Bonds—From 1 to 500 Rds. 1 0 From 2,000 to 5,900 1,000—2 0 19,000 2,000—4 0 20,000 upwards, Art. 8.—Vendue Accounts, &c. Vendue lists of immoveable and moveable property—Copies of vendue lists, or extracts, fist sheet,—I ach subsequent sheet—Art. 10.—Powers of Altorney.	1 0 1 10 20 8 16 40 60 0 0	24 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 24 24 6
Art. 7.—Agreements and all other Deeds relative the Contracts relative to hiring of houses and londs Hiring of servants, also contracts for building, or for supplying victuals, for making implements, &c. Contracts for supply of merchandize or colonial produce Caarter parties for a ship under 200 tons or 100 lasts For ships above 200 tons or 100 lasts Bottomry Bonds— From 1 to 500 Rds. 1 0 From 2,000 to 5,000 1,000 2,000 4 0 20,000 upwards, Art. 8.—Vendue Accounts, &c. Vendue lists of immoveable and moveable property Copies of vendue lists, or extracts, fi st sheet, 1 ach suhsequent sheet Art. 10.—Powers of Attorney. A general power to persons not residing in the colony	1 0 1 10 20 8 16 40 60 0 0	24 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 24 24 6
Art. 7.—Agreements and all other Deeds relative the Contracts relative to hiring of houses and londs — Hiring of servants, also contracts tor building, or for supplying victuals, for making implements, &c. — Contracts for supply of merchandize or celonial produce Caarter parties for a ship under 200 tons or 100 lasts — For ships above 200 tons or 100 lasts — Bottomry Bonds— From 1 to 500 Rds.	1 0 1 10 20 8 16 40 60 0 0	24 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 24 24 6

A general power of attorney, to persons within the colo	nv	3	0
A special power of attorney on ditto, -		0	24
All deeds of substitution, assumption, surrogation, &	ec.	1	0
ART. 11.—Protests.			U
Protests of bills of exchange, drafts or promises		0	/
	• •	2	0
4.02.1	• •	6	()
	***	1	0
Affidavits to be acted upon without the colon	• •	1	0
Art. 12.—Transfers.			
Transfers of mortgage bonds, &c. not amounting to mo	re		
11 F 000 T) 1	•••	1	0
Facility Distriction of the control		1	0
	٠.	100	0
man and a second			_
Ditto of Attorneys	• • •	100	0
STAMPS AND LICENCES.			
Tariff issued on the 10th December 1824.			
Any Newspaper, or paper containing public News, In-			
telligence, or Occurrences, and not exceeding one	00		
shcet,		0	1
For every additional half-sheet thereof,	0	0	3
Any Almanac or Calendar for any year, or time less			
than a year,	0	0	6
Any Almanac or Calendar for more than a year, or for			
several years,	0	3	0
Any Colonial Directory,	0	0	6
Baker's Licence, each shop,	5	0	0
Butcher's do. do	1	10	0
To keep a public Billiard Table,	7	10	0
To kill game,	0	12	0
Hawker or Pedlar,	1		0
Retail Shop,	1	10	0
To keep a Society or Club House,	3	15	0
Auctioneers' Licences,	3	0	ő
licences to Traffic at Border Fairs, and to Trade with	J	U	U
the Natives beyond the Boundary of the Colony,	3	0	0
	-		
Licence to deal in Gunpowder for 12 months,	3	0	0
Deed of Burghership,	18	10	O
Special Licence to be united in Marriage, without the	1 "		•
publication of Banns,	15	0	0
For authority to prepare and draw Deeds of Transfer		-	-
and Hypothecation,	10	0	.0

Every wagon, cart, or other such carriage, to have name of owner painted on the off-side, in one or more straight line or lines, or upon some board affixed thereto, and also the name of the district in which he resides, under penalty of 40s. One half of the fin- goes to informer or prosecutor. Promulgated Januery 2, 1846.

WINE AND SPIRIT LICENSES.

Wholesale or retail license for one year,... £20
do. six months..... £11

do. three months £6

Wholesale dealers required to have the words Licensed Dealer (or Dealers) in wines, malt liquors, and spirituous liquors by wholesale or retail," (as the case may be,) under pain of fine not exceeding £5.

Persons taking lodgers for not less than one month, may supply wines, formented, or spirituous liquors, being the growth or manufacture of the Colony, without license.

No person to have more than one license.

Persons obtaining retail licenses to enter into recognizances—themselves in £50, and two sureties of £25 each.

PENALTIES

For dealing in Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Ginger Beer, or Spruce Beer, without license, £10 or imprisonment for one moath. Second offence, £20, or imprisonment for three month.

Third or subsequent conviction, £30, with imprisonment for six months; and in case of non payment of fine, to imprison-

ment, with or without hard labor, for nine months.

POUND REGULATIONS.

(Abstract.)

CLAUSE 1 .- Repeals all existing pound regulations.

2.—Pounds to be established by civil commissioner in each field-cornetcy,—no field-cornet, nor assistant do., nor any licensed dealer in wines or spirits to be appointed pound masters.

3.-Pound-masters liable to fine not exceeding £5 for non re-

ception of cattle brought to them for impoundment.

4 .- To give receipt for cattle so brought.

5.—To pay to the bringer 4d per mile, not exceeding ten—and the like mileage for return—above 10 miles 3d per mile—only one person to receive mileage, except it be satisfactorily shown that more than one was necessary, in which case the additional amount may be recovered by process of law. A written note or memorandum to be sent with cattle.

FEES.

6Each horse			••	1		
Every other animal, s	heep and goats	s excepte	d,	0	6	
Every sheep or goat,		^		0	1	
HEI	RDING AND G	RAZING.			_	
7Every horse or	other animal,	except	sheep or			
goats, per diem,	••		٠	0	41	
Every sheep or goat,	••			0	1	
Every stallion or ass,	••			0	6	
Kept separately,	••			1	6	
Every bull do				1	0	
" E Boar do.				0	9	

,, Ram, he goat, or other animal, ... 0 3
8.—Rates of fees may be altered by district meeting. as pro-

vided by Clause 37:

9 — Pound-masters required to keep kraals in repair—and if required, to deliver to owners, without payment of fees, any portion of impounded property, save such as may be necessary to cover expenses. Any person guilty of unlawfully impounding to make good all damages—and also pay 2s on every horse or head of cattle, and 1d, on other animal

10 —Pound-masters to keep not less than three kraals. To take proper care of animals—and turn them out to graze not later than one hour after sun-rise—and to be responsible to all injury or negelect. Pound-masters riding or working any impounded animal liable to penalty of £5. All debts to be regis-

tered.

11.—Pound-ma:ters authorised to destroy all animals infected with contageous diseases, or such as may be dangerous but not be destroyed until inspected by nearest Justice of Peace, or Field-cornet, or two landholders. Owner, if known, are to be summoned and may release infected animals, if he think proper: Brand Zickte sheep or goats not to be destroyed, unless with owners consent.

12.—Pound-masters not to impound in their own pounds animals trespassing on their own properties. Penalty for so doing not exceeding £10, nor less than 5. This regulation of non effect if the nearest pound be distant 25 miles.

13.—Pound-master may, after the lapse of 48 hours, send notice to owners and recover horse hire for messenger.

14 .- Pound-masters to keep proper registers.

15.—Copy of Register to be sent to Civil Commissioner if possible by every post. Any erroneous entry subjects pound-masters to penalty not exceeding £25 nor less than £5.

16.—Pound books to be at hand for public inspection at time of sale of impounded animals.

17.-Pound books to be open to inspection of public at all

reasonable hours.

18.—Animals not claimed within ten days to be advertised for sale.

19 — Civil Commissioners to transmit advertisements for publication.

20 .- Sales of unclaimed animals to be held every six weeks.

21 — Pound-master may act as auctioneer, without licence but not to purchase either directly or indirectly, under penalty not

exceeding £25, nor less than £10

22 —No animal to be sold until impounded five weeks. Sale to be held between the hours of 10 and 3. Sheep and goats with different brand marks not to be sold in one lot. No lot to exceed in number ten animals. All other animals to be sold singly. For contravention of this regulation pound master to forfeit a sum not exceeding £10, and be liable to the owner for the full value of the animal illegally sold.

23 —All sales to be for cash. Surplus money to be paid to Civil Commissioners, and if not claimed by owner within 12

months becomes property of the Queen.

24 — Pound-masters to receive a fee of 10s. for attending sale. 25.—All cattle found trespassing to be sent to pound—persons detaining them longer than 24 hours, to forfeit to owner a sum not

exceeding £10.

26.-Cattle of pound-master found trespassing to be sent to

nearest pound to his own.

27—Cattle found on outspan places may by authority of Magistrate or Field-cornet be impounded—except cattle belonging to travellers, who shall not have been outspanned more than 24 hours, or have been detained by floods or other sufficient cause.

28.—Cattle, not belonging to travellers injuring or trespassing

on any public dam or tank may be sent to pound.

29.—Cattle injuring dam or tank twice or oftner within three

months—owners liable to a fine of £5.

30.—Persons guilty of cruelty to impounded animals—or driving them, except by the nearest practicable road, or driving them at separate times, so as incréase the amount of mileage, to forfeit a sum not exceeding £5, and make good all damage.

31.—Parties rescuing, or attempting to rescue, cattle to forfeit

for every offence £10.

32.—The owners of animals found trespassing on enclosed

grounds to pay a treapass fee for each horse, head of cattle, pig or goat ls. 6d.—and for every sheep ld.—exclusive of other fees. Trespass to be certified by written document—owner having the option of leaving amount of damage to award of Field-co-net, or landholders. Verbal statements to be received when owner himself delivers animals to pound-master.

33.—Animals trespassing on inclosed land, to be chargeable with a face—for every horse, head of horned cattle, pig or goat 4d.—and for every sheep where the number shall not exceed 300 \(\frac{1}{2} \)d.—above

300, ‡d.

34 .- Animals repeating a trespass on same property the owners

to pay double mileage.

35.—District meetings empowered to alter rate of trespass fees—but not to increase them higher than 3s.—for any animal other than a sheep, or 3d, for a sheep found on enclosed land, or of 1 more than the rate mentioned on those found on land uninclosed

36 .- Pound-masters not to deliver up animals till damage be

paid-and for which he is responsible.

37 .- Justices of Peace to form District meeting.

38 -Not to be held oftner than once a year.

39.—Meetings not valid unless three members and Chairman be present.

40. The Governor empowered to appoint others than Justices

of Peace to sit at District meetings.

- 41.—Owners of property which has sustained damage may call upon Field cornets to assess the same, with the assistance of referees.
- 42 —Inspection to be be made within 24 hours—each inspector to receive fee of 7s 6d.

43 -A wards to be given in writing.

44. - Copy of award to be given to pound-master.

45.—The owners of diseased sheep and goats to pay double damages—and should they be found mixed with sheep from infection then double the amount of that last named Persons wilfully driving infected sheep or goats among healthy animals, liable on conviction to imprisonment, with or without hard labor

for a period not exceeding six months.

46.—Pe sons entitled to seek redress at law, but no person having claimed compensation to require afterwards un'assessment by Fieldcornet, or be competent to seek redress by legal process. Where notice is given of action, the owner of impounded cattle may release his property upon giving satisfactory security. He may also lender such compensation as he may consider equal to

the damage committed; and should this be refused, then the complainant to be liable for all costs, should that tender be deemed a sufficient recompense.

47 .- Discased sheep or goats not to be sold, until they shall have been impounded 14 days, nor until notice shall have been posted at the Court house of the nearest Resident Magistrate, and at the residences of the two nearest Fieldcorners.

48 .- The amount of mileage to be determined by the regulations of the division in which the animals are found trespassing,

49 .- Persons molesting cattle, &c., or shall pursue or take away any such animals from off the property of the owner, liable to a penalty not exceeding £10.

50-Pigs, poultry, and pigeons, found trespassing, may be destroyed, and any dog found trespassing between the 1st December and 1st April, in any enclosed vincyard or garden in which grapes are growing, and doing damage therein, may also be des roved.

51 - Any stallion (horse or ass) above the age of two years found trespassing, the owner to be liable to forfeit any sum not exceeding £5, nor less than £1. If found among marcs or with any mare not belonging to the owner of such horse, &c., the owner to be llable to penalty not exceeding £30, nor less than £6:

52-Any bull or ram, above the age of 12 months, found trespassing, the owner to be liable to a penalty not exceeding two spounds, nor less than ten shillings If found among cows or ewes respectively, penalty to be double.

53 - The above penalty to be paid exclusive of other charges.

54-Any contravention of the Ordinance for which no special penalty is affixed, to subject parties to penalty not exceeding £5. 55 - Fines to be recoverable in Courts of Resident Magistrates.

56-For non payment of fines, defaulters liable to imprisonmen' for a term not exceeding two months, with or without hard labor.

57-Costs may be taxed by Court, where proceedings appear vexatious.

58 - Explains terms used in Ordinance.

59 - Ordinance not to apply to pounds erected within any Municipalities; but all animals impounded in the Municipal pound from lands beyond the limits of the Municipality, to be dealt with in terms of Ordinance.

Exchanges, Monies, Weights, and Measures.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

By Instructions given to the Commissariat in 1825, at which period the legal value of the Rixdollar was fixed at 1s 6d, Bills drawn by that Department were issued at £101 10, for every £100, being at the rate of one and a half per cent., against the Colony or remitter; and that in some measure regulated the prenium on private bills. The latter, however, were mostly sold at a discount, although some were occasionally sold at par, i.e. a bill of £100 for the same amount in specie; but that depended upon the credit attached to the prities who.e bills or endorsements were in the market, as also upon the number to be disposed of at any one time, and upon the amount which it may have been necessary to remit.

HBy the Treasury Instructions recently issued to the Commissariat, Bills upon the British Treasury are again disposed of by

public tender.

CURRENCY.

The Coins in circulation are British, namely, in Gold, sovereigns and half sovereigns; in Silver, crowns, half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, fourpences, and threepences; and in Copper,

pennies, half-pennies, and farthings.

Foreign Coins are not used as a circulating medium. They are principally spanish, and a few rupees. Their value depends almost entirely on the occasional demand for them. The usual exchangeable rate of the Spanish (Pillar or Mexican) dollar is 4s 2d, at which rate it has been issued by the Commissariat, and received at all the Government departments. The sicca rupee realizes from 1s 6d to 1s 8\frac{1}{2}d. Other rupees, when in demand, about 1s 6d each, but the general price does not exceed 1s 1\frac{1}{2}d. In t ape Town the exchangeable rate for Spanish dollars varies from 3s 9d to 3s 11d,

AMOUNT OF COIN IN CIRCULATION.

The British Currency introduced into the Colony from the year 1825 to 1829 inclusive, by the Commissariat, to meet the Expenditure of the Military Establishment, amounted to £169,800 in Silver, and £2,205 in Copper. In the year ending 31st March 1837, £80,000 were also imported by the Commissariat, and a further sum of £90,000 (viz. 50,000 from England, and £40,000 from Mauritius) between that date and 31st March, 1838;

£30,000 have been received from England during the year 1845: and the following during 1846 and 1847 :-

1	846.		Ö	GOLD.	SILVER.	TOTAL
Jur	ie	From	Mauritius	10,000	 2,000	 12,000
30		From	England-			
Au	gust	Per A	nna Rohertson,	15,000	 	 15,000
			aidstone			20,000
•			.M.S. Inflexible			55,000
No	vemher	., Sc	otia	50,000	 	 50,000
	847.					
Ma	rch	"H.	M.S Rattlesnake	50,000	 	 50,000
Av	ril	Co	nway	11,300	 29,000	 40,300
			M.S. Nimrod			
			ator			
			oriana			
			. W.S. Athol			100,000

£554.000

Besides this amount, as far as can be ascertained, about £220,000 have been imported by private individuals, or associations, and about £100,000 exported. Besides which, these amounts have been considerably diminished by exportation 1833 nearly £40,000 were shipped to Ceylon and Van Diemen's Land by the Commissariat. During the year ending 30th rept., 1841, £20,000 have been shipped by that Department to England, £35,000 to Mauritius, £10,000 to Van Diemen's Land. and £5.000 to New South Wales. During the year ending 30th September, 1842, £10,000 have been sent by the same Department to New South Wales, and £5,000 to St. Helena. During the year ending 31st December, 1843, £5,000 have been sent to the latter place In the year 1844 £10,000 have been seut to New South Wales, and £20,000 to Van Diemen's Land. Large sums have also heen taken from the Colony hy the Emigrint Farmers, being the produce of their blave Compensation, and of the sale of their farms.

Allowing, therefore, for every diminution from these and other causes, the metallic circulating medium at present cannot be computed at less than £500,000, inclusive of Coins introduced by occasional visitants, which cannot he correctly estimated.

The introduction of the payment of the Slave Compensation money had the effect for a time of reducing the Colonial rate of Interest to 4 & cent.; but it soon rose, and remains steady at 6 p cent.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Weights and Measures legally used in this Colony are of the Standard of Amsterdam. The former consist of pounds of 16 ounces, or 32 loods each.

The proportion generally made use of here, in comparing Dutch with English weight, is 92th Dutch to 100th English; the true rate, however, is considered to be 91th and 4-5ths Dutch to 100th English, or Avoirdupois.

The pieces of weight admitted to assize are from 50 lb down to one lood, or the thirty-second part of a pound, which is regarded as equivalent to half an ounce English, although slightly exceeding that proportion, as above shewn.

LIQUID MEASURES.

A legger is eq	ual t	o 152	Dutch gall.	or about	1263	gall.	imperial.
A half do.	,,	76	,,		$63\frac{1}{3}$	-	,,
A pipe	,,	110	29		911		,,
A half-pipe	29	55	12		493		11
An aum	,,	38	,,		313		,,
A half-aum	12	19	3.7		153		3.1
An anker	11	9	,		8		,,
A half-anker	,,	45	• ••		4		
A flask	19	3	,,	.4	946		,,

There is no fixed proportion between gallons and the bottles in use here, as the latter, although called quarts, are of various sizes and descriptions; but generally a gallon is reckoned to be equal to 44 bottles.

CORN MEASURE.

1 schepel is equal to 4-5ths old Winchester bushel,

1 muid, 4 schepels,

1 load, 10 muids.

107 Dutch schepels are equal to 82 Winchester bushels; 4 schepels about 3 imperial bushels; 11 schepels about 1 quarter.

CLOTH MEASURE,

l ell equal to 27 Rynland inches,

1 yard 34 4-5ths

The proportion between Dutch ells and English yards is generally taken at 3 yards to 4 ells, but the real rate is 100 yards to 129 ells 2-27ths.

LAND MEASURE.

The standard measure for Lend is the Rhynland rood and foot; 1000 Rhynland equal to 1033 English; one rood equal to 12 feet, one foot to 12 inches.

144 inches 1 square foot Rhynland, 144 square feet 1 square rood ,,

600 square roods 1 morgen ,,

A morgen equal to 2 English statute acres; the real proportion is 49 morgen 71-100ths, equal to 100 acres.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT PORT ELIZABETH

From 5th January to 10th October, 1847.

Total value of direct Exports. Value of direct Imports. £162,353 £239,812

 No. of Vessels Inwards...
 113

 Tons...
 20,838

 No. of Vessels Outwards..
 122

 Tons...
 21,111

District of Natal.

His Honor Martin West, Esq. Lieut.-Governor, administering the Government of Natal, Nov. 13, 1845, £800 and £100 for house rent.

Lieut. - Colonel E. F. Boys, 45th Regt., Commandant of Natal.

Hon. Donald Moodie, Esq. Secretary to Government, Treasurer General, and Register of Deeds, Nov. 13, 1845, £500.
Mr. James Melville, Chief Clerk to Sec. to Goot. £150.
Mr. William James Dunbar Moodie, 2nd ditto, £100.
J. D. Jackson, Messenger, £36.

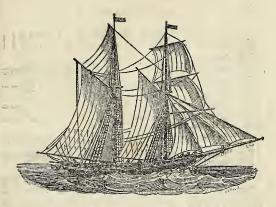
Hon. Henry Cloete, Ls. Esq. L.LD. Recorder, Nov.13, 1845, £700
 Hon Walter Harding, Esq. Crown Prosecutor, Nov. 13, 1845, £300
 J. N. Boshof, Register and Master of the Court, £150.
 J. P. Zietsman, Esq. Sheriff, £50.

Hon. Walter Harding, Esq. Resident Magistrate for the District of Pietermauritzburg and D'Urban.

Hon. W. Stanger, Esq. Surveyor-General. Feb. 17, 1345, £400. Theophilus Shepstone, Esq. Diplomatic Agent with the the Native Tribes within the District of Natal, £300.

Banks, Joint Hock Companies. &c. Reab. No. of Nominal Amount Present. This year's

Dividend.	0 £3 10 1846		2 0 Feb. 12	1	5 0 Feb. 1	4 0 Feb. 15	2 0 Mar. 1		1	2 0 Mar. 24	10 0 May 15	30 15 June 5	2 0 Feb. 6	1	1 0 Jan. 23		1	1	İ			1	1
rresent price.	£37	30 0	2 0	20 0	. 68 12	20 0	40 0	2	3	25 0	127 8,1	440 03			15 15				19 0	14 10	1	7	1 0
paid up. price.	0£16 133	25 0 10 0	5 0	5 0	40 0	30 0	25 0	2.0	3	37 10	10, 0		19 0	- 1	10 0	200 0	2 0	0 8	15 0	2 0	1	1 0	1 0
2		25 0		20 0	50 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	_ `	37 10	100 0	375 0		22 10	20 0		20 0		15 0	25 0	-	10 0	10 0
Estab- INO. Of INOMINE lished, shares value.		1500		400	1500		-	=		159			900		_		cv.			1000		2000	2000
Estab- lished.	1839	1847	18/45	1839	1837	1838	1844	1847	1847			1834	1885	1835	1838	1838		1843		18:14	1845	1847	1847
COMPANIES.	EASTERN PROVINCE:	Frontier Commercial and Agricultural Bank	Eastern Province Trust Company	Eastern Province Fire and Life Assur. Company	Cape of Good Hope Bank	South African Bank	Colonial Bank	Union Bank	Western Province Bank (Paarl)	Exchange Buildings	South African Fire and Life Assurance Company	S. A. Asse. for Adm. and Settlement of Estates	Caps of Good Hope Trust and Assur. Company	Cape of Good Hope Joint Stock Company	Cape of Good Hope Marine Assurance Company	Board of Executors	De Protecteur Fire and Life Assurance Company	Fishing, Salting, Whaling and Sealing Company	Cape of Good Hope Gas-light Company	Equitable Fire Assurance and Trust Company	Cape of Good Hope Mutual Life Assuance Society	Natal Cotton Company	South African Mining Company



NAUTICAL & COMMERCIAL.

Rates of Premium

OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE MARINE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

FROM TABLE BAY, Guineas	
	1° Y
	13
imon's Bay,	0홓
Northern Ports,	13
The Knysna,	2.
From ditto,	3
The Breede River,	3
From ditto,	2
The Kowie,	5
From ditto,	6
Port Natal,	14
From ditto,	3
St. Helena from 1st May to 30th Sept	14
Ditto ,, 1st Oct. to 30th April,	0\$

						Gi	ainea	s pet.
England,								2
France,								21
Mediterranean,								21
Amsterdam,								21
Rotterdam,								24
Hamburg,								21
Rio de Janeiro,								14
Swan River,			• •		• •			21
South Australia,		• •				• • •		2
From or to Hobart					••		•••	11
To Launceston,	201123	• • •		• • •		• • •		2
Sydney,	••		••		••		••	12
Port Philip,		••		• •		• • •		21
New Zealand,	••		• •		••		• •	3
Mauritius, from	1.4 M	· · ·	2011	Oatoh	.078	• •		14
			30th				• •	2
Carley	186 IN	שי. ני	3000	April	,	• •		
Ceylon,	••		••		• •		• •	13
Bombay,		• •		• •		• •		13
Malabar Coast,	••		• •		• •		• •	13
Madras,		• •		• •		• •		13
Coromandel,	• •		• •		• •		+ 6	14
Batavia,		• •		• •		• •		14
Macao,	• •		• •		• •		• •	13
Hong Kong,		• •		• •		• •		13
Sincapore,	• •				• •			13
Calcutta		• •		• •				2 2 2
Moulmein,								2
Whampoa,						• •		
For each addition								01/2
Ship or Ships in	additio	n						01
The above rates	are free	of p	articul	ar ave	rage,	but w	hen	
subject to average,	in addi	tion						01
*** Blocks and			ed risk	s inst	ured :	by spec	ial	agree-
ment. Claims for								
•		•						

Rates of Freight.

PORT ELIZABETH to	
London.	
Hides (wet), Aloes, &c, per ton 20 cwt.	40s. to 50s.
Do. (dry), Tallow, Gum, &c	55s. to 60s.
Elephant Tusks, 60s Horns \$\to\$ 1000	40s. to 50s.
Wool, p tb, 14d.—Skins p 1000	71l. to 81. 8s.
Measmt. Goods, p ton (40 cub. ft)	60s. to 80s.
PORT NATAL.	
Heavy Goods, per ton (2000 tb)	60s. to 70s,
Measmt. do. p ton (40 cub. ft.)	60s. to 70s.
CAPE TOWN,	
Hides (wet and dry), Butter,	20 / 00
Hides (wet and dry), Butter, Tallow, Aloes, Gum, &c.	., 10s. to 20s.
Measmt. Goods, p ton (40 cub. ft)	10s. to 20s.
Wool & ton -Horns & 1000	10s. to 20s.
CAPE TOWN to	
London, Liverpool, &c.	
Wines, & pipe (92 imp. gal.)	30s. to 32s.
Hides, dry	60s. to 70s.
Wines, ppipe (92 imp. gal.) Hides, dry p ton Ditto wet, Aloes, Argol, &c. (20 cwt.)	60s. to 65s.
	3d. to ld.
Skins, \$\phi\$ 1000	71 to 711.
Horns, # 1000	15s. to —
MAURITIUS.	**
Grain, Flour Fish, 1 22 ton	15s. to 20s.
Grain, Flour, Fish, ton Butter, &c. (2000 tb)	15s. to 20s.
Measmt. Goods, per ton (40 cub. ft.)	20s. to —
ST HELENA.	200. 00
Wines, & pipe (92 imp. gal.)	15s.
Grain, Flour, &c. & ton (2000 th)	30s. to —
Measmt Goods, p ton (40 cub. ft.)	30s. to —
SYDNEY, ADELAIDE, and SWAN RIVER.	11 0001 10
Wines, & pipe (92 imp. gal.)	20s to 25s.
Dried Fruit, &c per ton (40 cub. ft.)	60s. to 70s.
Heavy Goods, & ton (2000 fb)	55s. to 60s.
PORT ELIZABETH.	003. 10 003.
Liquids, & tun (220 gal. O. M.)	18;. to 40s.
Heavy Goods, & ton (2000 fb.)	18s. to 40s.
Measmt. do, p ton (40 cub ft)	18s. to 40s.
PORT NATAL.	103. 10 103.
	40s to -
Liquids, \$\varphi\$ tun as above Heavy and Measmt. Goods, \$\varphi\$ ton	40s. to — 40s. to —
With 5 & cent. Primage to all the abo	
Title o & center riming to all the above lotte.	

Buffalo Mouth.

DIRECTIONS FOR ENTERING THE BUFFALO MOUTH (LONDON)

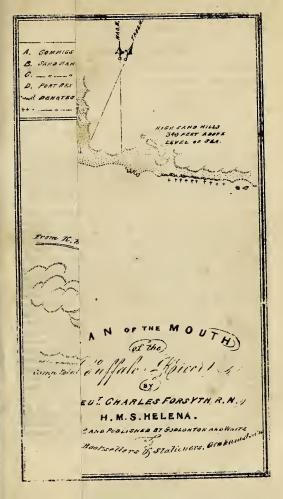
By Lieul. Charles Forsyth, R. N., H.M.S Helena.

Flag { Latitude, ... 33 ° 0′ 40′′ S. Staff { Longitude, ... 27 53 27 E. Variation, ... 29 25 0 We terly. H. W. F. & C. 3ħ. 45m. 0s.

Rise of Tide at ordinary spring , 4 ft. 6 in.

The bearings for anchoring on are the flag staff, near the Western Point of the River, N, 69° W, with Cove Rock just shut in with Camp Point, in 111 fathoms, fine white sand. The soundings inside the inner surf boats anchor are in feet reduced to low water spring tides. The bar shifts occasionally. During two months observation it has been known to have had as much as six feet on it at low water, and at times not more than three. In very fine weather vessel's long boats may cross the bar, but caution must be used in so doing. The ebb at springs frequently run out at the rate of 4 to 5 knots, and the flood on the bar is not perceptible. The best marks for making the anchorage appear to be the Cove Rock (five miles and a quarter from Camp Point), which if seen by vessels running close along shore from the westward would appear like an island, but it is joined to the main ty a low sandy neck. The land from Camp Point to the flag staff is a grassy slope to the water's edge. Two miles to the Eastward of the River is a high sand hill, clothed with dark bush, with the exception of a bare patch on its summit; also a clear space on its western side. Rather more than three quarters of a mile to the eastward of this is a rocky point, named in the plan "Reef Point," with a reef running nearly half a mile to seaward of it. Four or five miles further to the eastward is a remarkable low peaked hillock. The coast for several miles to the eastward appears to be fronted with reefs. The current at the anchorage generally runs to the westward from one to two knots per hour, but after S.W, gales has been known to run as much as four knots and a half.

N.B.—It appears that most of the rivers on this coast are subject to periodical changes, owing to the heavy freshes that frequently come down during the summer season. In November 1847, a fresh came down the Buffalo, and washed the whole of the



Buffalo Mouth.

DIRECTIONS FOR ENTERING THE BUFFALO MOUTH (LONDON)

By Lieus. Charles Forsyth, R. N., H.M.S Helena.

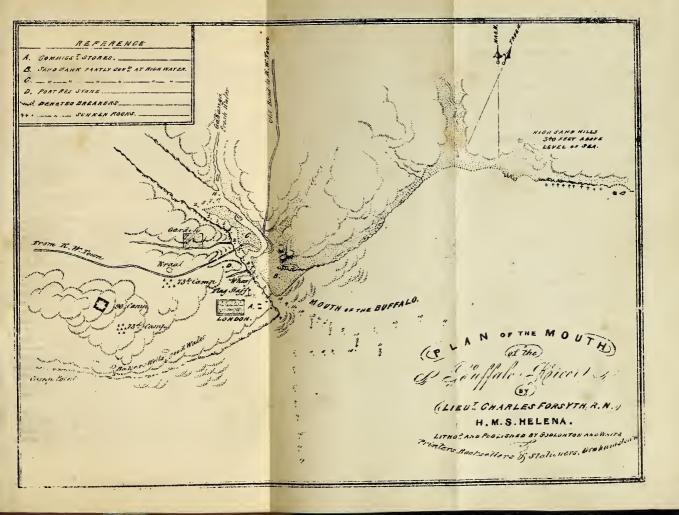
Flag \ Latitude, .. 33 ° 0' 40" S.

H. W. F. & C. 3h. 45m. 0s.

Rise of Tide at ordinary spring, 4 ft. 6 in.

The bearings for anchoring on are the flag staff, near the Western Point of the River, N, 69 ° W, with Cove Rock just shut in with Camp Point, in 111 fathoms, fine white sand. The soundings inside the inner surf boats anchor are in feet reduced to low water spring tides. The bar shifts occasionally. During two months observation it has been known to have had as much as six feet on it at low water, and at times not more than three. In very fine weather vessel's long boats may cross the bar, but caution must be used in so doing. The ebb at springs frequently run out at the rate of 4 to 5 knots, and the flood on the bar is not perceptible. The best marks for making the anchorage appear to be the Cove Rock (five miles and a quarter from Camp Point), which if seen by vessels running close along shore from the westward would appear like an island, but it is joined to the main ty a low sandy neck. The land from Camp Point to the flag staff is a grassy slope to the water's edge. Two miles to the Eastward of the River is a high sand hill, clothed with dark bush, with the exception of a bare patch on its summit; also a clear space on its western side. Rather more than three quarters of a mile to the eastward of this is a rocky point, named in the plan "Reef Point," with a reef running nearly half a mile to seaward of it. Four or five miles further to the eastward is a remarkable low peaked hillock. The coast for several miles to the eastward appears to be fronted with reefs. The current at the anchorage generally runs to the westward from one to two knots per hour, but after S.W. gales has been known to run as much as four knots and a half.

N.B.—It appears that most of the rivers on this coast are subject to periodical changes, owing to the heavy freshes that frequently come down during the summer season. In November 1847, a fresh came down the Buffalo, and washed the whole of the





sand banks in the entrance away; but they are gradually resuming their former position. The freshes in the Buffalo I amgiven to understand are of rare occurrence.

PORT ALBERT.

DIRECTIONS FOR ENTERING PORT ALBERT (WATERLOO BAY.)

There are two anchorages which are clear of rock; the outer anchorage is about a mile off shore in 12 fathoms—the flag staff on the beach bearing about $N. \frac{1}{2}$ W. Vessels may ride out a gale at this anchorage without much danger.

Vessels arriving at Waterloo Bay to unload, for dispatch and convenience should make the inner anchorage in 7 fathoms fine

white sand.

The flag staff on the beach, bearing N. 20 ° W. Great Fish River, S. 75 ° W.

Much unnecessary delay in discharging cargo has been occasioned by vessels anchoring so far off shore, rendering it almost impracticable for surf boats to reach them, excepting at a great

sacrifice of time and dispatch.

Vessels chartered for Waterloo Bay should be well found with ground tackle, and a larger number of hands than merchantmen usually earry, besides small lines and good boats to assist the surf boats. Vessels in approaching from the westward are recommended to make the black rocks or the white houses about the mouth of the Kowie River, so as to avoid the strong current, which is almost constantly running to the westward in the offing. The black rocks may be known from their being the only rocks between Waterloo Bay and the Bird Islands, and the largest one being in the shape of a gunner's quoin. In entering the Bay the bluff rocky point should not be rounded nearer than half a mile on account of a rock laying off it, which at spring tides is nearly covered-there are also some sunken rocks a few hundred yards to the southward it. Vessels from the eastward should not approach the east point or " Point Peregrine" nearer than a mile, as breakers have been seen nearly that distance off it atitude of the anchorage is 33 ° 28'; longitude 17 ° 47; variation of the compass 27 ° 30' west; rise of river about 6 feet, and high water on full and change days at 4 o'clock. The coast from near Woody Cape to this place is fronted by a chain of sand hills, varying from 100 to 150 feet in height, with many blind rivers oreaking through them, and which are open after heavy rains. The country at the back of these sand hills is generally composed of sloping grassy hills, sprinkled with bush. The moorrings may be known by two chequered nunbuoys being attached to the end of the chain.

PORT JESSIE, CAWGOD'S BAY.

DIRECTIONS FOR ANCHORING.

Three-quarters of a mile from beach good anchorage in 7 fathows; black rocks bearing W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Outer break of the surf WSW, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Great Fish point, sand E by S $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Outer break of reef E S E 5 miles. High peak called Caithness' Peak N $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Flag staff N W by N $\frac{1}{2}$ N.

These bearings are all by compass.

PORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR ENTERING TABLE BAY.

Should it be the intention of a Master of a vessel to discharge or receive on board any considerable quantity of merchandize, a berth will be pointed out by the Port Captain as close to the jetty or other landing-place, as the safety of the vessel and other circumstances will admit. The vessel must then be moored with two bower anchors, with an open Hawse to the northward, and especial care must be taken not to overlay the anchors of, or in any other way to give a foul berth to, other vessels .- Ships and vessels touching for water and refreshments, may ride at single anchor in the outer anchorage; and it is particularly recommended to veer out 70 or c0 fathoms Cable, as the chance of fouling or starting the Anchor, or breaking the Chain, will thereby be much lessened; if riding by a Homp or Choir Cable, a Stream or Kedge should be laid out to steady the Vessel; and the other Bower Anchor should be kept in perfect readiness to let go. When a Vessel has been moored or anchored as aforesaid, (with Buoys and good Buoy Ropes,) the exact place of the Ship should be taken by Land Marks, and the depth of water; and should she drift from such situation, or lose her Anchors, the same must be notified in writing to the Port Captain. It is particularly recommended that Vessels be kept as snug as possible, as the periodical Winds blow occasionally with much violence. The sheet Anchor should be always ready for immediate use, and strict attention paid to keep the Hawse clear; the more so, when it is pro-Soable that the Wind may blow from the Northward.

GENERAL SIGNALS.

Union Jack over
White pierced Blue.
Veer to a whole Cable.
Vinion Jack over
Blue. White. Blue.
Strike Lower Yards are

Strike Lower Yards and Top-masts, and rig in Jib-Booms.

Ships or Vessels, having MARRYAT's Code of Signals, can make their wishes known to their Agents, in blowing weather, through the Port Office; and any assistance required will be strictly attended to, as far as practicable Vessels not having the Code, can make the following with their Ensigns:—

1st. Ensign in the Fore Top-mast Rigging .- I am in want of

a Cable.

horizontal.

2d. Ensign in the Main Top mast Rigging -I am in want of an Anchor

3d Ensign in the Fore Rigging.—I have parted a Bower Cable.
4th Ensign in the Main Rigging —I am in want of an Anchor
and Cable.

5th. Whift, where best seen .- Send off a Boat.

(Signed) J. BANCE, Port Captain.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ENTERING TABLE BAY BY NIGHT.

By the Plan constructed on the Observations made by H. M. Ship "Leven," Nov. 1825.

(THE BEARINGS ARE ALL BY COMPASS, OR MAGNETIC.)

1 To enter Table-bay from the northward, meaning to pass outside of Robben Island, a ship should keep the light to the eastward of south—9 degrees east, or about south and by east, until she gets soundings under 20 fathoms, at a little more than a mile from the light house, she may then steer east south east, or east and by south, not to come under 10 or 12 fathoms until the light bears west south west; she may then steer for the anchorage, and may anchor in from seven to six fathoms, as soon as the lights are shutting in behind the Lion's Tail.

This track leads about a mile clear of danger on Greenpoint, but a ship need not approach it so near, if she have, by seeing Robben Island, ascertained by its bearings that she is clear of the Whale Rock, in which case she may round it at a greater distance from Green-point, if desirable, but the soundings, in

that case, will not alone be a sure guide.

2. In coming from the south-west, a ship should not get less than forty fathoms, before the light bears south-east, or east south-east, nor less that twenty fathoms, before it bears south and by east, when the preceding directions may be followed.

From the northward-Inside of Robben Island-the light

should be kept about south-west hy south, until a ship have passed that island; in doing which she may have some casts from eight to six fathoms; and when on that course the water deepens to eleven or twelve fathoms, she may steer for the anchorage by the plan as before directed.

In beating round Green-point, a ship should never shoal her water under eleven or twelve fathoms, until she hrought the

light to hear west south west, as hefore said,

In beating between Robben Island and the main, to enter Table Bay, the soundings may be taken from the island, as it shoals to very regularly. In standing towards the main, it appears prudent to tack at the first cast of the lead after the water shoalens.

In these directions it is taken for granted that a ship will

always keep her leads going.

By day, or when the shores or surf can be seen, or, indeed, under any circumstances, the plan ought to be a sufficient

guide.

There are two lights on the light house, which are in one about south west and by west; these appear to he of no other use than to assure the navigator which is the light house, if he should see other lights. We have seen the lights clearly off deck sixteen miles distant; hut they will not make clear as two lights, until within six or seven miles to the westward of them; and from the aorthward one light only will he seen.

(Signed) W. F. OWEN, Capt. of H. M. S. Leven.

A light house having been erected on Mouille point, with a lenticular light of the 4th class, for the hetter guidance of vessels entering Table Bay during the night, the following instructions are appended to the instructions by Capt. OWEN, R. N.

In standing in from the south west, a ship should not pass the light of Green point nearer than a mile, -nor should the course be altered from the eastward to the southward, with the intention of steering for the anchorage, -nor should the ship be brought into less than 14 or 15 fathoms water, before the lights on Green point bear south west by west half west, (they will then be in one,) when the light on the Mouille point will instantly be seen, and not before, hearing nearly south by west. A ship may then alter the course from the eastward and steer south east for the centre of the anchorage, and anchor whenever the lights on Green point are shut in by sand hills near the Mouille, and the light on the Mouille point hears north west, distant about a mile, in from 6 to 8 fathoms water. Vessels of light draught of water may steer south by east half east for the

anchorage, and anchor with the Mouillie light bearing north

west by north in from 4 to 5 fathoms water.

The ship's distance from the shore, when the light on the Mouille appears, may be readily ascertained by the bearings of the two light houses and the distance between them, which is 1,215 yards—the perpendicular height of the Mouille light above high water mark is 40 feet.

In coming in from the northward—inside Robben Island—the lights on Green point will appear in one, or nearly so, and the light on the Mouille point will also be seen,—the distance between the light houses being as above mentioned. The directions of Capt, OWEN, and the appended directions, will be

a sufficient guide to the anchorage.

It is earnestly recommended to strangers not to attempt to heat into Table Bay at night, in squally or thick weather.—The strictest attention should be paid to the soundlings, and the leads kept constantly going. The plan of the Bay by Capt. OWEN, upon which the instructions are founded, should also be at hand for reference.

(Signed) J. BANCE, Port Captain. By Command of His Excellency the Governor, (Signed) JOHN MONTAGU, Secretary to Government.

Cape Town, 6th Feb. 1844.

An Abstract of the Shipping Lists of Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, during a period of Eleven years, bearing date the 1st of January, 1836, to the 1st January, 1847.

	Fro	m	To	No.	of vessels.	Uni	ted tonnage
1-	-Jan.	1,1836,	Jan.	1, 1837,	65		9,192
2-		1837,		1838,	70		10,847
3-		1838,		1839,	83	• •	14,313
4-		1839,		1840,	84	• •	15,252
5		1840,		1841,	79		11,727
6		1841,		1842,	93		13,964
7-	,	1842,		1843,	99		15 376
8		1843,		1844,	121		25,936
9-		1844,		1845,	103		21,501
10-		1845,		1846,	153		28,186
11-	,	1846,		1847,	224		56,970

During 11 yrs total No. arrived, 1,174 .. 223,264
Estimated value of these vessels at £7 per ton, £1,562,848

W. J. JAMISON, Harbour-master,

The following were omitted in their proper places:

SALEM.

W. H. Matthews, Esq., Resident Justice of the Peace, (without salary),

Rev. H. H. Dugmore, Minister, £150.

Teacher of Elementary School, £30.

Boarding School conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Impey, 25 boys, 20 girls.

Lock-up house, with 1 constable with salary of £20.

Population of Salem-Whites, 198; Colored, 204.

Farms adjacent, including Farmerfield—Occupied by whites, 408; locations occupied by natives, 986; total 1,394.

BATHURST.

G. Dyason, Esq., Res. Justice of the Peace, Sept 1, 1836, £100. Lock-up house, with one constable, £33. Episcopa Church.—Rev. J Barrow, May 11, 1833, £200 and

Episcopai Church.—Rev. J Barrow, May 11, 1833, £200 and residence

residence

Churchwardens—Messrs. G. Dyason and W. Allen. Clerk & Sexton, Mr. Thomas Baker, April 1, 1835.

School Commission.—The Resident Justice of the Peace, Chaplain, Rev. J. Ayliff, and Fieldcornet.

Master of the Government Free School, Mr Edwards. £60, and £15 for house rent.

Commissioners for improving the Harbour of PORT FRANCES (Mouth of the Kowie.)

Charles Maynard, Esq., Chairman,

W. Smith, Esq.

R. Jarvie, Esq.

H. Blaine, Esq. C. C ck, Esq.

Commissioners for improving the Harbour of PORT ELIZA-BETH, (Algoa Bay)

William Lloyd, Esq., R.N. Chairman,

T. A. Fennet, Esq.

W. M. Harries, Esq.

W. Fleming, Esq.

E. H. almond, Esq.

PORT ELIZABETH BANK. Directors.

W. Fleming, Esq. Chairman; J. O. Smith, Esq. J. W. Kemf, Isq., D. Philipps, Esq., W. Smith. W. Campbell, Esq., Cashier.

ADDENDA.

APPOINTMENTS.

RICHALD SOUTHEY, Esq., Secretary to Her Majesty's High Commissioner.

WILLIAM SHEPSTONE, Interpreter in the Kaffir language to the High Commissioner, to act also as Assistant Secretary.

Lieut. HARRY SMITH, Bengal Army, extra Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor.

British Kaffraria.

Lieut.-Col. Mackinnon, Colonel on the Staff, Commandant and Chief Commissioner of British Kaffraria.

Captain BISSET, C.M.R., Major of Brigade do.

CHARLES BROWNLEE, Esq., Asst. Commissioner with the Gaika tribes.

W. M. FYNN, Esq., do. with the Hlambie tribes.

Col Someeset, K.H., Commandant of the Frontier.

H. CALDERWOOD, Esq., Civil Commissioner of the new District

First Division of the Kaffir Police.

David Davis, Esq., Superintendent.

Lieutenants—Charles Ross, Esq., Peter Campbell, Esq., ——Barnes, Esq., Charles Griffiths, Esq.

Second Division,

Charles Mostyn Owen, Esq., Superintendent.

Lieutenants-Percy Robert Joseph, Esq., - Fielding, Esq.,

Malcolm Lamont, Esq., William Walsh, Esq.

The seniority of these Lieutenants to bear date respectively in the Police Corps from the day they joined the Hottentot Levies.

In a Proclamation by His Excellency Sir Henry George Warelyn Smith, Baronet, &c., bearing date the 17th day of December, 1847, the boundary landwards of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope is thus defined:—

From the Mouth of the Keiskamma River, ascending along the Western bank of the same, up to its confluence with the Chumie River; thence up the Western bank of the last mentioned River its Northernmost source; thence along the summit of the Katberg Range to the centre of the Luheri Mount or Gaika's Kop;

thence to the nearest source of the Klip Plaats River, and down the left bank of the same to its junction with the Zwart Kei River; thence ascending the right hank of the last mentioned River to where it reaches the waters of the Klaas Smit's River; thence ascending the Western hank of the last mentioned River to the source of the same in the Stormherg; thence crossing over the Stormherg to the source of the Kraai River; thence down the left hank of the last mentioned River to where it falls into the Oange River, and thence following the course of the last mentioned River along its left bank, to where it empties itself into the South Atlantic Ocean.

BRITISH KAFFRARIA.

Government Notice.

WHEREAS, hy a Proclamation by His Excellency [Her Majesty's High Commissioner, hearing date the 23rd day of Decemher 1847, His Excellency was pleased to Proclaim, Declare, and make Known, that for divers weighty reasons therein fully explained, the country situated hetween certain houndaries therein set forth should henceforth he called "British Kaffraarla," and he held by the Kaffir chiefs and people from and under Her Majesty the Queen, by such services, and under such rules and regulations as Her Majesty's High Commissioner, or other Representative, who shall he the Great Chief of the whole of the said Territories, shall deem hest calculated to promote the civilization, conversion to Christianity, and general enlightenment of the benighted human beings subject to his rule.

AND WHEREAS, it appears to His Excellency, that to facilitate the important object in view, it is absolutely necessary so to define and fix the certain line of territory, to be occupied by the chiefs and people of each trihe, as that no dispute or disaffection may hereafter arise among these people on a question of right of occupation. His Excellency has therefore heen pleased, to lay down the following Rules and Regulations for the location of the various trihes who are to inhabit this territory, of which

an accurate survey will hereafter he made.

FIRST.—The territory to he allotted to the Chiefs and 'people of the GAIKA TRIBES, shall be that heing and lying between the

following houndaries, viz:

From the northermost source of the Chumie River, down its left hank to its junction with the Keiskamma, thence down the left hank of that River, to where the Fort Willshire wagon road crosses it, then along a line drawn from the crossing of the wagon road aforesaid, to the sources of the Green River, and down the left bank of this river to where it empties itself into the Buffalo River, thence descending by the left bank of this latter river, to its confluence with the Kameka or Yellowwood River, thence ascending along the right bank of the Kameka until it reaches where the Great Kie Road crosses, and from thenco along the said road eastward to "a road branching off to Possel's old German Mission Station, an I along this branch road to the ridge dividing the waters running into the Kolonci River, from the waters running into the Kabousie River, thence along this ridge to the Callazeli Mountain, and along the summit of the Kabousie and Amatoli ranges of mountains to the northermost source of the Chumie aforesaid.

That part of the country within the limits hereinbefore described, being to the northward of the Debi River from its junction with the Keiskamma up to Fort White, thence northward of the road from Fort White to Fort Beresford, and from Fort Beresford to where the Great Kie Road crosses the Kameka River, is to be called Workshifts. And that part of the said country southward of these lines, is to be called Workshifts. And the place of Sandilli,

the chief of the Gaikas, is named WOFM.

SECOND .- The territory to be allotted to the chiefs and people

of the AMANBALA tribe, under Stock.

The DUSHANI PEOPLE, under Siwani, and of the HLAMBI PEOPLE under Tabais, shall be bounded by the Keiskama, from the Fort Wiltshire wagon road aforesaid down the left bank of this river to the lower Wesleyville Drift, thence along the wagon road towards Wesleyville, until it reaches the Twecu River, then down the Twecu River to its confluence with the Chalumna, and up the latter river to the road crossing it to Mount Coke, then taking that road until it crosses a small stream near Mount Coke, and down that stream to its junction with the Buffalo River, thence up the right bank of this latter river, until it reaches its junction with the Green River, and up the Green River to its source, and from thence along the southern boundary of Middlesex to the Fort Wiltshire wagon drift. The country within these limits to be called Lincolnskii.

This county will be subdivided as follows:

For Stock and his people.—From the Fort Wiltshire Drift, on the Keisksmma, down that river to the junction with the Umtati, thence up the Umtati to its source, and across to the source of the Green River, thence to the Fort Wiltshire wagon drift aforesaid.

For Siwani and his people. - From the junction of the Umtati

and Keiskamma, down the latter to where the Shushu joins it, thence up the Shushu to its source, from thence across to the source of the Chalumna, from thence to the small stream near Mouut Coke (before mentioned), down that stream to its junction with the Buffalo, up this latter river to where the Green River joins it, and further along the boundary between this and Middlesex, and the sub-division for Stock, before described.

For Tabais and his people.—From the Shushu and Keiskamma junction, down the Keiskamma to the lower Wesleyville Drift, thence along the wagon road towards Wesleyville to the Twecu River, down the Tweeu to the Chalumna, up this latter river to the wagon road to Mount Coke, and further along the southern

line of the subdivision for Siwani.

Stock's place to be called **EdinoColon**; Siwani's place to be called **Newsonik**; and Tahais' place to be called **GARMEN**

The territory to be allotted to the AMAGUNUQUABI TRIBES under Pato, shall he that hetween the certain boundaries as follows:

From the mouth of the Keiskama up its left bank to the lower Wesleyville Drift along the road, thence towards Wesleyville, and following the line of boundary of Tahais, sub-division to the luttle stream near Mount Coke (before described), thence to where this stream runs into the Buffalo, down the right hank of the Buffalo to the Imbokazi, or Bridle Drift, thence along the lower Great Kie wagon road, to the head of the Umsingi River, down the Umsingi and Chichalo Rivers to the junction of the latter with the Kie, and down the right bank of this river to the sea.

The country within these limits to be called Bedford-Shire. Pato's place to be called Bedford; the rising town at the mouth of the Buffalo River to be called Lon-

don.

The territories to he a'lotted to the HLAMBIE TRIBES, under Umhala, shall be that hetween the houndaries as follows.

From the junction of the Buffalo and Kameka Rivers, ascending the latter river to where the Great Kie road crosses it, thence along this road to the head of the Komga River, down that river to its junction with the Kie, and along the right hank of the Kie to its junction with the Chichaba, and then along the northern boundary of Pedfordshire to the confluence of the Buffalo and Kameka Rivers.

The country within these limits to be called Cambridge-shire. Umbala's place, near Fort Waterloo, to be called

Cambridge.

The territory to be allotted to that portion of the Hiambie tribes under Tois, to be that between the lines as follows:

Along the southern boundary of Yorkshire, from the point where the Great Kie R ad crosses the Kameka River, to the right benk of the Kalonci River, thence ascending its right bank up to the Windvogel Mountains, and back to the German Mission Station road, and along that road to the sources of the Instigise River, and down the right bank of this river to its junction with the Kie, thence to the source of the Komga River, along the northern boundary of Cambridgeshire.

The country within these limits to be called The County of Sussex. Tois place to be called Goodwood.

The territory to be allotted to the Tambookie Tribes under Umtirara, and Mapassa, shall be that to the northward of the boundaries of Yorkshire and Sussex, and being within the boundary of British Kaffraria, as defined in the Proclamation of His Excellency hereinbefore mentioned.

The names of villages within these counties will hereafter be

given.

King Wililam's Town, 28th December, 1847.

By order of His Excellency Her Majesty's High Commissioner, RICHARD SOUTHEY,

Sec. to Her Majesty's High Commissioner.



QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.

Sovereign of the Orders of the Garter, Thistle, Bath, St. Patrick, St. Michael, and St. George.

THE QUEEN'S MINISTERS.

First Lord of the Treasury,-Lord John Russell. Chancellor of the Exchequer,-Rt. Hon. Charles Wood.

Lord Chancellor, - Lord ottenham.

President of the Council,-Marquess of Lansdowne.

Lord Privy Seal,-Earl of Minto

Secretary of State for the Home Department,-R:. Hon, Sir G.

Grey, Bart. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,-Viscount Palmerston.

Secretary of State for the Colonies, -Earl Grey

First Lord of the Admiralty; -Earl of Auckland.

President of the Board of Control,-Rt. :ton. Sir J. Cam Hobhouse. Fart.

Chancellor of the Duchey of Lancaster, -Lord Campbell.

First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, -Viscount Morpeth. President of the Board of Trade, -Rt. Hon H. Labouchere.

Chief Secretary for Ireland, - ir W. M. Somerville, Bart.

Post-master General, - Marquess of Clanricarde.

Pay-master General, Rt. Hon. T. B. * The above form the (abinet.

Lord hamberlain,-Earl Spencer.

Lord Steward,-Earl Fortescue

harl Marshal and aster of the Horse, - Duke of Norfolk.

Vice President of the Board of Trade, -Rt. Hon. T. M. Gibson. ommander in Chief .- Duke of Wellington.

Master General of the Ordnance,-M rquess of Anglesca.

Master of the int,-Rt. Hon. R. L. Sheil.

Attorney General, - ir John Jervis.

Solicitor General,-sir David Dundas.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, -Earl of Clarendon.

Chief recretary,-Sir W. M. omerville, Bt. Lord Chancellor, - Rt. Hon. M Brady.

Commander of the Forces,-Lt.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir E. Blakenev.

Attorney General,-Rt Hon. R. Moore.

Solieitor General,-J. H. Monahan, Esq.

Inhabitants of Graham's Town.

Assurance Society, Eastern Province Fire and Life, high-street Assurance Society, Mutual Life, high-street Albany Lib ary, high-street Anderson, Wm. sen & Co, merchants, high-street Atherstone, Guybon, physician, beaufort-street Atherstone, John, physiciau, beaufort-street Anthoine - hill-street. Allibone, T. mason, hill-street Austin, Annette, schoolmistress, artificer's-square Attwell, Brooke, bootmaker, bathurst-street Attwell, W, commissariat, high-street Aldum, Aaron, sen, lawrence-street Anderson, B, cabinet maker, lawrence-street Armstrong, widow, hill-street Armstrong, Robert, carpenter, bathurst-street Allcot, J. Coachmaker, Beaufort-street

Adcock, C. tallowchandler and shopkeeper, new-street

Bank, Eastern Province, high-street Bank, Frontier (ommercial and Agricultural, hill-street Benefit Society, United Albany Brethren, Dund s'-bridge Brig: de Major's Office, somerset-street Plack, James & Co, merchants, bathurst-street Birkenruth & Kift, merchants, church-square Birkenruth, Nathan, new-street Blaine, H & R S, merchants, high-street Bayley, Meyer, & Co, merchants, high-street Benjamin, M, shopkeeper, high-street Blake, W, clerk, beaufort-street Plaine, Henry, merchant. african-atreet Boyle, I, butcher, bathurst-street Berry, Thomas, mason, rear of new-street Berry, - mason, chapel-street Berry, William, storeman, campbell-street Brock, J, mason, somerset-street Brass, Mrs. dressmaker beaufort-street Brislin, J, mason, beaufort-street Bateman, - carpenter, chapel-street Botton. J. tailor and shopkeeper, artificer's-square Belfield, George, mason, artificer s-square Booth, Edward, clerk, bathurst-street Eisset, A, artificer's square Blackbeard, Robert, clerk, bathurst-road

Barber, H. beaufort-street
Bowker, Thomas, laborer, back-lane
Bold, Maria, laundress, market-square
Beadle, William, farrier, george-street
Bezant, Charles, clerk, market-street
Bezant, Charles, clerk, market-street
Bezk, Andrew Willenn, general agent, fair-lawn
Burrell, — writer in commissariat offices,
Biles, J, laborer, rear of new-street
Brown, Miss, sempstress, lawrence-street
Broyes, Captain, harrackmaster, new-strect
Bertram, widow, high-street
Brummage, — mason,
Brooks, Bernard, canteen-keeper, Dundas'-bridge
Bent, — architect, chapel-street

Court House, high-street Commissariat Offices, high-street Cape Corps harracks, west entrance Cape Frontier Times' Office, high street Church, St. George's, (episcopaliau), high-street Church, Trinity, (independent) hill-street Chapel, Wesleyan, high-strect (hapel, Weslevan native, chapel-street Chapel, Paptist, hathurst-street Chapel, St. Patrick's, (roman catholic,) hill-street Chapel, independent native, bathurst-street Chase, J. C. Secretary to Lieut -Governor, somerset-street Caunell, W. merchant, hill-street Cumming, Fletcher & Co, merchants, high-street Christopher, Joseph S, cashier F. C. and A. Bank, hill-street (hristopher, Dr. african-street _ Camphell, Ambrose George, physician, lawrence-street Cole, F. H. apothecary and postmaster, high-street Carlisle, F. deputy sheriff, Fort England Croft, C. T. beaufort-street Cross, J, haker high-street Crouch & Son tanners, high-street Cousins, C. butcher, new-street Clarke, G thatcher, (lark, Thomas, gunsmith, bathurst-street Cockroft, Thomas, coach and wagonmaker, bathurst street Cockroft, William, wagon maker, market-street Cawood hrothers, hutchers, high-street Cawood, widow, beaufort-street

Cawood, Samuel, rear of government school

Campion, R. A. merchant, bathurst-street
Clough, G. C. shopkeeper, bathurst-street
Conolly, W, printer, queen-street
Crout, W. E. shopkeeper, chapel-street
Chadwick, W. carpenter, Dundas'-bridge
(yrus, sen, mason, artificer's-square
Cyrus, George, interpreter, settler's-hill
Cyrus, Samuel, tallow chandler, dundas'-street
Cowie, W. smith, lawrence-street
Christie, W clerk, bathurst-street
Campbell, Joseph, carpenter, york-street
Castings, Henry, builder and stone cutter, queen-street
Castray, Luke R. commissariat clerk, hill-street
Caldecott, C. H beaufort-street
Currin, R. brickmaker, near scott's farm

Court, Captain, paymaster 73d regt. beaufort-street

Dewes, J. tinsmith, bathurst-street Dexter, — sausage maker, beaufort-street Duffy, J. tailor, dundas-street Doyle, Miss, dressmaker, dundas-street

Dennis, widow, new-street

Drostdy Barracks, head of high-street District Prison, somerset-street Devereux, Rev. Dr., Vicar Apos. of Eastern Province, hill street Douglas, J. saddler, high-st eet Davis, W. shopkeeper, high-street Dicker, - gunsmith, high-street Dicker, Mrs. midwife, high-street Devine, Mrs beaufort-street Derkin, B. laborer, beaufort-street Dixon, J. H. storekeeper, dundas-street Dixie, Mrs shopkeeper, bathurst-street Dixie, Philip, hatter, rear of beaufort street Dick, John, tailor, bathurst-street Dell, Edward, farmer, queen-street Dell, S. turner, bathurst-street Deane, C. carpenter, king-street Daniel, P. C. jeweller, chapel-street Daniel, J. N. bootmaker, hill-street Dawson, Miss, bonnetmaker, chapel-street Dold, Mrs. B. S. bathurst-street Dold, James, wagoner, market-square Denham, J. tanner, artificer's-square Dicks, B. baker, somerset-street

Engineer Office, Royal, new-street Eaton, R. J. clerk of the peace, Fort England Every, R. M. draper, high-street Eedes, Mrs. seminary, hell-street Edwards, J. shopkeeper, hill-street Erskine, A. stone cutter, market-square Evans, Mrs. mangler, york-street Evans, - laborer. chapel-street Eagan, Patrick, rear of hill-street Eldridge, - heer shop, beaufort-street Everley, J. brewer, beaufort-street Edkins, J. sen. camphell-street Edkins, Joseph, carpenter, chapel-street Ea lc, W. J. chemist, hill-street Edye W. M. ordnance department, artificer's-square Easor, E. & Co, clothiers, church-square Eastment, W. shopkeeper, beaufort street

Fort England, east harracks Fuller, Charles, shopkeeper, high-street Fletcher, W. A. haker and confectioner, high-street Farley, William, shoemaker, rear of high-street Farley, George, tailor, king-street Flannegan, - painter, heaufo t-street Ford, Miss, schoolmistress, hill-street Faircloth, J. shoemaker, chapel-street Feagan, Mrs. shopkeeper, new-st eet Freemantle, Samuel, painter, hathurst-street Freemantle, Samuel, jeweller, artificer's-square Foley, milliner, hill-street Foley, John, mason, rear of hill-street Fitzgerald, James, mason, artificer's-square Franklin, J. G. editor of the Frontier Times, high-street Finnaughty, J. smith. lawrence-street Fraine, P. carpenter, market-square Fotheringham, W. wagonmaker, lawrence-street Featherstone, Mrs. east harracks Fancutt, widow, new-street Futter, J. shoemaker, near Fort England Futter. J. shoemaker, heaufort-street Friedlander, - tailor, new-street

Government House, new-street Graham's Town Journal Office, high-street Grensblad Office, high-street

Green, W. dep .- com .- gen. in command, new-street Godlonton & White, printers and publishers, high-street -Godlonton, R., editor of Graham's Town Journal, beaufort-street Glass, John, new-street Glass, J. carpenter, beaufort-street Glass, Thomas, near Graham's Town Glass, Thomas, carrier, african-street Gowie, Charles Ross, clerk, bathurst-street Giani, A. watchmaker, high street Graham, George, carpenter, east barracks Gradwell, S. wagonmaker and miller, george-street Gorrie, James, printer, new-street Garland, Mrs. chapel-street Gunn, G. coachmaker, bathurst-street Gilbert, George, brewer, somerset-street Gallighar - gaoler, somerset-street

Goodes, J. W. storeman, african-street Godfrey, Henry, blacksmith, somerset-street Geard, J. shopkeeper, bathurst-street Grubb, C. wagonmaker, market-street

Horne, R. quarryman, chapel-street

Hudson, H civil commissioner and res. magistrate, new-street Haw, E. & W. general agents, high-street Herron & Co., merchants, high-street Hadley, tenjamin, storekeeper, high-street Harley, J. soap boiler, bathurst-street Heavyside, Rev John, colonial chaplain, high-street Hay, Rev. A. baptist minister, hill-street Home, Edwa d, tailor, new-street Hyde, Alexander, inn, high-street Harper, H. cooper bathurst-street Hewson, F. gunsmith, hill-street Hartley, William, baker, bathurst-street Hartley, William, the elder, chapel-street Hartley, John, plumber, cape corps barracks Hancock, T. coach painter and carrier, bathurst-street Hancock, - storeman, chapel-street Hoole, Mrs. sen., shopkeeper, chapel-street Hoole, A. W. & J. C. kaffir traders, new-street Howse, James, merchant, bathurst-street Harris, Mrs. chapel-street Hockey, B. tailor, bathurst-street Hockey, C plasterer, beaufort-street Hockey, W. plasterer, beaufort street

Holland - bathurst-street Harvey, Mrs shopkeeper, artificer's square Harding, tephen, hotelkeeper, market-square Honey, James, farmer, market-square Haines, William, butcher, beaufort-street Hart, Joseph, upholsterer, high-street Hart, Mrs Jabez, artificer's-square Huntley, C. H. clerk to sec of Lt.-governor, dundas' bridge Hume, David, trader, market-square Hoggan, D mason, york-street Hill, John, wagonmaker, vork-street Hayhurst, R carpenter, york-street Hall, R carpenter, african-street Hilton, J. baker, beaufort-street Heddle, lieutenant, beaufort street Hewitson, W. trader, york-street Hayton, W. storekeeper, somerset-street Hartman, - cabinetmaker, rear of hill-street

_ I'Ons, F, artist, york-street

Jarvie & Co. mcrchant, hill-street
Jordan, — merchant, high-street
Jaffray, W. M. merchant, new-street
Jaffray, John L stationer, high-street
Josephs, — shopkeeper, high-street
Jarvis, George, attorney, high-street
Jarvis, George, attorney, high-street
Jarkis, George, attorney, high-street
Jefferey, E. C pastrycook, high-street
Jennings, Henry Thomas, seadsman, bathurst-street
Jarman, T. general agent, high-street
Jemson, W. gardener, african-street
Jeffries, Gad, trader, yo k-street
Jones, James, carpenter, new-street
Joeffries, J. trader, beaufort-street
Joyce, Thomas, saddler, hill-street

Kiff, E. L. merchant, hill-street Kerr, — schoolmaster, beaufort-street Ker, R. engineer department, west hill Kidwell, Thomas, wagonmaker, lawrence-street Keightley, Joseph, mason, lawrence-street Keightley, William, painter, market street Keenc, widow, artificer's square Kidson, W. wine merchant, bathurst-street King, Thomas F. builder, market square King, Andrew, carpenter, lawrence-street King, Philip, wesleyan chapel keeper, rear of high-street Kemp, J. gardener, new-street Kock, J. W. storekeeper, high-street Kershaw, J. draper, high-street Kew, Mrs. shopkeeper, new-street Keevey, Matthew, mason, hill-street

Levey, J. B. tailor, hill-street Levey, J. scn. clerk, hill-street Lucas, P. W., cashie r E. P. bank, high-street Lucas, F. sec. E. P. trust company, market-square Lucas, - haircutter &c chapel-street Lishman, — commissariat clcrk, hill-street Lamont, James, tailor, high-street Lamont, Mrs sliop and canteenkeeper, east barracks Longland, Miss, milliner, high-street Locke, Rev. J. minister of Trinity Church, beaufort-street Lowe, Daniel, tailor, market-street Lance, J shoemaker, hill-street Lee, William, sen shorkeeper, beaufort-street Lee & Meurant merchants and auctioneers, hill-street Lee & Kock, storekeepers, high-street Lee, F. merchant, hill-street Lee, George, shopkeeper, bathurst-street Leppan, George, town assizer & tinplate worker, bathurst-street Lawrance, J. wine merchant, high-street Lanham, Γ. mason, rear of beaufort-street Latham, Joseph, carpenter somerset-street Leary, Miss, dressmaker, high-street

Masonic Lodge, hill-street
Maynard, C. & ++. & Co, merchants, high-street
Maynard, Charles, merchant, new-street
Maynard, Charles, merchant, new-street
Mackallah, J. shopkceper, beaufort-s:reet
Mackay, D. tinplate worker, bathurst-street
McMaster, Joseph, merchant, higa-street
McMaster, David, hotelkeeper, high-street
Mandy, S. D. wine merchant, bathurst-street
Mandy, John W. clerk, rear of Wesleyan chapel
Monro, G. A. apothecary, bathur,t-street
Marsh, J. P. watchmaker, bathurst-street

Meurant & Franklin, printers, high-street Meurant, L. H. merchant, high-street Miller, W. shopkeeper, settlers' hill Miller, widow, mangler, artificer's square Miller, - carpenter and shopkeeper, new-street McDonald, Mrs. heaufort-street Monach, R. P. clerk, high-street Mills, F. clerk ordnance department, artificer's squaro Mills, - carpenter, chapel-street Morgan, A. M.D. market-square Morgan, Mis. shopkeeper, new-street Marcus, F. shopkeeper, hill-street McIntosh, J, paymaster 6th regt. beaufort-st eet Moore, - shopkeeper, high-street Moore, G. storeman, artificer's square Moore, widow, beautort-street Muir, - tailor, chapel-street McArthur, J. carpenter, beaufort street McGraw, William, farrier, market-square Moorcroft, J. tanner, somerset-street Moss, S, shopkeeper, beaufort-street Murray, - tanner, queen street Mansfield, Joseph, office keeper commissariat, somerset-strect Miles, - butcher, bathurst-street Meaker, J. wheelwright, somerset-street McKelvey, - saddler, bathurst-street

Nicholls, G. J. merchant, high-street Nicoll, widow, shopkeeper, hill-street Nelson, J. E. merchant, hill-street Nelson, Thomas, merchant, west hill Nourse, Henry, hill-street Norden, Mrs. J. D. beanfort-street Norden, B, notary, highstreet Norden, Lovis shopkeeper, newstreet Norton, Mrs. Louis, beaufort-street

O'Reilly, A. A. lt. col. brigade major, beaufort street Ogilvie, William, sen merchant, high-street Ogilvie, William, jun., clerk, market-street Orsmond, R. commissariat clerk, high street Orsmond, Mrs. E. shop-keeper, bathurst street Orsmond, C. market master, market square Orsmond, G. shop-keeper, fort england O'Donnell, H. caateen keeper, new street

Pakenham, C. merchant, bathurst street Powell, James, sen. wagon maker, market square Powell, James, jun. wagon maker, market square Powell, Phillp, wagon maker, market square Pinnock, P, hotel keeper, bathurst street Parker, T. H. shopkeeper, beaufort street Parker, J. ironmonger, high street Pitt, Thomas, shoemaker, bathurst street Pitt, John, shoemaker, bathurst street Pitt, William, shoemaker, rear of market street Pitt, Robert, turnkey, district prison, Pitt, widow R. shopkeeper, queen street Penny, A. B. blacksmith, dundas bridge Pote, Charles, auctioneer, high and bathurst street Pote, Peter. do. do. Price, widow, fort england Paine, J. schoolmaster, artificers square Pearse, Rev. H. Wesleyan minister, hill-street Pearce, Thomas, clerk to res. magistrate, artificer's square Pike, W. shopkeeper, market square Phillips, Mrs. laundress, market square Potter, W. hotel keeper, hill street Paxton, David, confectioner, high street Paxton, Henry, shopkeeper, high street Paxton, William, carpenter, beaufort street Painter. Mrs rear of high street Painter, J. B. shoemaker, near toll bar Partrick, Benjamin, beaufort street Partrick, S. blacksmith, new street Passmore, widow, sempstress, new street Pankhurst, John, agriculturalist, suburbs Pennell, Thomas, mason, chapel street Poulton, Charles, mason, Poulton, John, gardener, somerset strect

Quinn, John, miller, government mill

Philps, F. clerk, market street

Rutherfoord, H. E. and Brother, merchants, hill street Rutherfoord, H. B. merchant, beaufort-street Roberts, Samuel, shoemaker, hill street Roberts, John, builder, campbell street Roberts, widow, campbell street Roberts, widow, mangler, rear of new street Roberts, John, clerk, york street Rhodes, Charles, watchmaker, church square Rhodes, J sen watchmaker, new street Rhodes, Edward, shopkeeper, new street Rorke, M. quarter master C.M.R, new street Rowles, S. E. printer, beaufort street Rowles, Henry, cleik, a tifice 's squa e Rodolf, S. merchant, new street Read, Robert, apotheca y, hill street Ray, Mrs. dressmaker, artificers square Reynolds, J. shoemaker, new street Reynolds, R. shopkeeper, african street Reynolds, W. york street Richards, G. poundkeeper, beaufort street Rouse, widow, shopkeeper, high street

- Somerset, Col H. K.H., commandant of frontier, oatlands Shaw, M. B. merchant, high street Shaw, Hoole & Co. merchants, high street

 Shaw, Rev. W. superintendent wes eyan missions, high street Shaw, T. carpenter, hill street
 Skinner, George A. dep. asst. com. gen. in charge of outposts, west hill

Shepperson, Every & Co. drapers, high street
Shepperson, B. M. draper, lawrence street
Shepperson, Arnold, draper, high street
Shepperson, B. M. son., settler's hill
Stringfellow, T. first clerk to civil commissioner, suburbs

Stephenson, T. H. town clerk, beaufort street Stone, J. J. H. attorney, high street

Stone, R. G. general agent, high street

Saunder J. C. ordnance storekeeper, new street

Scott, G. D. storekeeper, new street Scott, W. H. H. clerk, dundas bridge Scott. Miss, governess, high street

Stanger, S. clerk, market square

Standen, J. accountant f. c. and a. bank, high street Standen, David, commissariat clerk, bathurst street

Standen, Mrs. shopkeeper, high street

f mith, Rev. George, Wesleyan minister, high street

Smith, Mrs John, west hill

Smith, W. C. boot and shoemaker, high street

Smith, Stephen, shoemaker, new street Smith, Walter, painter, high street

Stanton, William field cornet, somerset strect

Stanton, Robert, blacksmith, hill street

Stubhs, Thomas and William, saddlers, high street schryver, — shopkeeper, hill street
Shepherd William, tallow chandler, high street
Sparks, Rohert carrier and shopkeeper, high street
Sparks, H. sen. carrenter, high street
Sparks, H. hutcher, hutcher, high street
Symmons, John shopkeeper, new street
Scanlen, W. shoemaker, hathurst street
Simpson, William, farmer, hathurst street
Slater, Charles, tallowchandler, heaufort street
Slater, I. F. attorney, hope garden
Stent, Mrs. shopkeeper, new street
Streak, William, thatcher, lawrance street
Stillwell, Thomas, carpenter, camphell street
Style, James, hotel keeper, new street

Town Office, bathurst-street Trust Company, eastern province, high street Taylor, Joseph, grocer, high street Taylor, E. T, apothecary, high street Talhot, - sen. shoemaker, market street Talbot, J. mason, artificers square Thomas, C. hutcher, king street Thomas, Joseph, carpenter, william street Temlett, James, storekeeper, market square Temlett, J, B. builder, dundas hridge Trotter, W, market square Thompson, W, R merchant, high street Thornton, widow, school, heaufort street Tudhope, F. government teacher, settler's hill Trollip sen, chapel street Tildesley, S. jeweller, high street Tildesley, widow, hotel keeper, new street Thackwray, James, haker, new street Tremble, Joseph, canteen keeper, near cape corps camp

Upton, W. mason, market square Usher, sen. dundas hridge Usher, John, york street

Vice, widow, east barracks

Wallace, Charles, painter, market square Walker, Joseph, storekeeper, bathurst street Walker, Thomas, carpenter, chapel-street Walpole, Captain R. E. new street Warren, Thomas, clerk, bathurst road

Watson, D. Engineer, new street, Watson, W. carpenter, hill street

Watson, Charles, craggy burn, near bathurst road

Webb, C. shoemaker, chapel street

Webb, Robert, fort england,

Webb, Mrs. hotel keeper, fort england

Webb, (harles, painter and glazier, bathurst street

Webb, Joshua, ditto, chapel street,

Webb, R. builder. york street

Weakley, John, shopkeeper, somerset-street Webber, — storeman, artificer's square.

Webster, W. wagonmaker, market place

Wedderburn, James, tailor, new street

Weeks, widow, beaufort-strect Wellman, shopkeeper, high street

Welbeloved, R. shoemaker, bathurst road

West, widow, shopkeeper, new street Wheldon, John, blacksmith, hill street

Whitnall, Robert M. clerk R. E. dept. beaufort street

White, Chas, undertaker, bathurst street

Whiley, James, baker, consectioner, and grocer, hill street Wildey, W. B. accountant cast prov. bank, high street

White, Robert, printer, market square

Wood, George, merchant, high street

Wienand, J. H. B. first clerk to resident magistrate, hill street

Woodland, H. new street

Wright, William, merchant, high street and market square

Wright, widow, shopkeeper, new street

Wright, widow J. C. shopkeeper, high street

Wilks, John, painter, new street

Welsford, C. dundas street

Williams, J. W. schoolmaster, campbell street

Webster, - constable, rear of gaol

Yelling, W. canteen keeper, bathurst street Yelling, Joseph, canteen keeper, hill street Yarrington, H. bookbinder, high street

Errata.—In the hurry of putting to press several typographical errors bave occurred in the Gardener's Calendar, which were not observed until too late for correction.

EASTERN PROVINCE BANK,

ESTABLISHED 1st JANUARY, 1839.

mirectors:

CHARLES MAYNARD, Esq., Chairman.

Messis. H. Blaine, George Wood. Messis. Thos. Nelson W. R. Thompson.

P. W. LUCAS, Cashier.

W. B. Wildey, Accountant. W. Selwyn, Second Clerk. F. Holland, Third Clerk. D. S. Hartley, Fourth Clerk.

Interest is allowed by this Bank on fixed deposits in sums of £10 and upwards, at the following rates:

For 3 months and under 6 months @ 3 pct. pannum. For 6 months and under 12 months @ 3½ pct. pannum. For 12 months 4 pct. pannum.

Bank Post Bills are granted for sums of £5 and upwards—also Drafts on Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, and Bills of Exchange on the London and Westminster Bank. The Directors meet for the purpose of discounting and general business, on Mondays and Thursdays every week.

The Directors of the London and Westminster Bank having accepted the Agency in London of the Eastern Province Bank, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the London and Westminster Bank receives deposits and letters of credit on this Bank to persons proceeding to the Colony or to those who may have payments to make there, payable on presentation, either at Graham's Town or Port Elizabeth, free of any charge whatever.

By order of the Board of Directors, P. W. LUCAS, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL



Capital £75,000.

Directors:

WILLIAM OGILVIE, Chairman.

NATHAN BIRKENRURH, | SAMUEL RODOLF, ROBERT JARVIE, WM. M. JAFFRAY.

B. M. SHEPPERSON, L. H. MEURANT.

JOSEPH S. CHRISTOPHER, Cashier.

J. STANDEN, Accountant.

The following are the leading principles of this Institution :- A large proprietary and paper issue, limited to the amount of its capital, ensure unquestionable security to the public. Inviolable secresy is maintained with respect to the accounts of its constituents, a declaration to that effect being signed by the Directors.

It affords every accommodation to the public, with dne regard to caution and prindence; it facilitates remittances, by granting drafts on Cape Town and Port Elizabeth; and arrangements are being made with Banks in Great Britain and Ireland, to afford its enstomers additional accommodation for receiving deposits there, and granting letters of eredit, &c.

It allows interest upon Fixed Deposits, according to

the following scale:

If for 3 months or upwards, 3 > cent. $3\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{cent.}$

12 4 p cent.

The Directors meet every Monday and Thursday, at 1 o'clock, for the dispatch of business. Bills for discount are received by the Cashier before 1/2 past 11 o'clock on those days. By order of the Board,

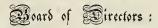
JOSEPH S. CHRISTOPHER, Cashier.

EASTERN PROVINCE

Fire and Life

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESABLISHED SEPTEMBER, 1839.



Henry Blaine, Chairman.

George Wood, William Wright, Thomas Nelson, M. B. Shaw, W. R. Thompson, S. D. Mandy.

Auditors:
C. W. Pakenham and A. W. Hoole.

Solicitor : George Jarvis.

Secretary: F. H. Cole.

Office, High-street, Graham's Town, adjoining the Post Office.

MITTHIAT LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE Sope. Board of Directors :

John Fairbairn, Esquire, Chairman.

A. S. Robertson, Esq. J. H. Wicht, Esq. Henry Sherman, Esq. H. C. Jarvis, Esq. Edward Eager, Esq. W. G. Anderson, Esq.

Richard Fryer, Esq. Trustees :

H. Sherman, Esq. A. S. Robertson, Esq.

Edward Eager, Esq.

John Barry, Esq.

Auditors,—Thos. Christian and G. N. Ebden, Esqrs. Solicitor, - John Reid Esq.; Bankers, - Colonial Bank; Physician,-P. Chiappini, Esq., M.D.; Surgeon,-H. Bickersteth, Esq.; Secretary,—E. Thompson, Esq.

Agents for the Eastern Province.

Graham's Town, Cradock, F. Carlisle, Esq. and Colesberg.

Port Elizabeth, Messrs. W. &. J. Smith & Co.

Somerset..... G. E. Joseph, Esq.

Graaff-Reinet J. J. Meintjes, Esq.

PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100. On Single Lives.

For the whole Period of Life

for the whole I eriou of Life.										
Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.					
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	£ s. d. 1 15 5 1 16 5 1 17 6 1 18 6 1 19 7 2 0 7 2 1 6 2 2 5 2 3 3	28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36	£ s. d. 2 8 11 2 10 0 2 11 1 2 12 3 2 13 6 2 14 9 2 16 1 2 17 6 2 19 0	42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	£ s. d. 3 9 3 3 11 3 3 13 4 3 15 6 3 17 9 4 0 3 4 2 9 4 5 6 4 8 3					
22 23 24 25 26 27	2	37 38 39 40 41	3 0 6 3 2 3 3 3 9 3 5 6 3 7 5	51 52 53 54 55	4 11 2 4 14 2 4 17 4 5 0 8 5 4 2					

The Premiums are payable yearly in advance; or, at the option of the Assured, half-yearly, with a slight in-

EASTERN PROVINCE





Established 1844.

Capital £10,000, in 200 Shares.



H. Blaine, Esq., Chairman.

H. Maynard, Esq. | W. Ogilvie, Esq. T. Nelson, Esq. | W. Wright, Esq.

G. Wood, Esq. W. R. Thompson, Esq.

George Jarvis, Esq., Solicitor.

F. Lucas, Secretary.
J. Dixie, clerk.

Office hours from 9 till 3 o'clock.

Office High-street, Graham's Town.

This Institution embraces the Administration and Management of the Property or Estates of Deceased or Insolvent Persons, Minors, Lunatics, Absentees or others.

The Capital and Proprietary of this Company offer ample security for the due discharge of the trusts placed in their hands, whilst a Public Company, exclusively applying itself to the objects of its Institution, it offers many advantages and security for the dispatch of business and avoidance of vexatious delays that too frequently occur from individual attention.



SHEPPERSON, EVERY & CO.

This Establishment has its Stores at the Corner of Highstreet and Bathurst-street, Graham's Town, opposite the *Graham's Town Journal* Office, where there is kept on hand at all times a large assortment of

Linen and Woollen Drapery, Silk Mercery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Gloves, Lace Goods, and such a quantity of other Articles, useful and Ornamental,

as to entitle it to the character of a first class retail Establishment. The business is conducted upon the most modern and approved system adopted in London and elswhere, and for nearly seven years has given general satisfaction.

Messrs. Shepperson, Every & Co. have great pleasure in soliciting the attention of visitors and others to their large and extensively assorted stock, of which however they can only say, in the space allowed in this work for advertisement, that they have always in Stock every article required for family use, comprised in a general Drapery Business, and that the Fancy Department is constantly furnished with new and fashionable things suitable for the Toilet, the Promenade and Drawing-room.

The Ready-made Clothing and Out-fitting Department,

is at all times worthy the attention of Gentlemen requiring any article of Clothing or general outfit, ready for immediate use, from top to toe. Their articles of Gentlemen's Clothing are of a superior description, of which they receive regular shipments direct from London made to their order, and they guarantee that for material, cut, workmanship and general style they connot be surpassed.

SHEPPERSON, EVERY & Co.

To those who have hitherto patronized this Establishment we present our sincere and grateful acknowledgements, and assure them it shall be our constant study to deserve their continued support.

S., E. & Co.

A Branch at King William's Town in British Kaffaria

FORT BEAUFORT



Feel great pleasure in embracing this opportunity to thank their numerous Customers for the liberal support granted ever since they commenced business, and to assure them it shall be their continued study to merit their future favors.

For the information of Visitors and others they beg to say, their Stock is large and contains every article comprehended in a

General Linen & Woollen

Drapern, Bilk Wercery, Bosiery,

Haberdashery and Family Business, with Groceries, &c. THEIR

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AND

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT

contains a general assortment of ready-made Articles of every description required for Gentlemen's wear and ready for immediate use, of superior material, workmanship and style; and they flatter themselves that those who favor them with their visits will find articles to their satisfaction.

J. & B. M. SHEPPERSON.

Corner of Campbell-street and Henrietta-street, Fort Beaufort,



Bathurst-street, Graham's Town,



Store,

ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS.

MR. WALKER keeps constantly on hand a good stock of the very best articles of all descriptions, suitable for Family use both in Town and Country.

FINERIES of every description, and always of the newest style and fashion, as also a large stock of more useful and substantial articles necessary for family purposes.

Family Rowning of every kind, Gentlemen's Clothing, Writing desks Work Boxes.

Meal, Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Tea, &c.

Mr. Walker from long experience can confidently recommend his establishment to the Inhabitants as a nost advantageous Store, where they may depend upon good articles and at the lowest prices.

Bathurst-street, Graham's Town.



J. L. JAFFRAY



AND

BTATION BE,

HIGH-STREET, GRAHAM'S TOWN,

Has always on hand a choice selection of books in the various departments of Literature. School books of all kinds—stationery in great variety, and is adding by every opportunity to his stock the most popular works of the day.

*** BOOKBINDING in all its branches done with

neatness, care and dispatch.

Graham's Town, 1st January, 1848.



WHOLESALE and RETAIL

CLOTHING AND HAT

WAREHOUSE,

Church-Square, Graham's Town.

E. ENSOR & Co.

Have always on hand

Coats, Paistcoats & Crowsers, of every cut and all kinds of Waterials; Wats, Caps, Shirts, under Paistcoats,

Drawers, Sox, Stockings, Stocks, Neckerchiefs, Opera Ties, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Braces, Gloves, Boots, Shoes, Clothes Brushes, Hair Brushes, Toilet Combs, Dressing Cases, Walking Sticks, Whips.

E. Ensor & Co's. System of Self-Measurment by which their Friends may ensure a good fit, without the trouble of a personal attendance, may be had at their Stores, or on application will be forwarded to any part of the country by post, post-paid.



FORT BEAUFORT.



HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THEIR STORES IN FORT BEAUFORT, A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

werchandize.

consisting of the following suitable Goods, viz.,
Manufactures, Fineries, Clothing, Ironmongery, Hardware, Tinware, Saddlery, Crockeryware, Kaffir Truck,
Bread Stuffs, Groceries, Oilman's Stores, Coffee, Sugar,
Rice, Tea, Tobacco, Soap:

Besides an extensive variety of almost every de-

scription of

General Merchandize,

suitable to the Frontier and Colonial Trade.

R. AYLIFF & Co.

Produce of every description

Purchased, bartered for, and taken on account at the

Sighest Sarket Rates.

R. A. & Co.



WAREHOUSE.

George Nec,

(Importer of Toys, Dolls, &c.)

Has always on Hand,

Every variety of Solls.

DRESSED AND UNDRESSED DOLLS

of every description.

G. L. confines himself principally to the sale of Dolls and Toys, therefore he flatters himself he is enabled to compete with any one in Graham's Town.

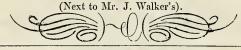
Orders from the country executed with the greatest punctuality.



Tinsmith & Plumber,

Bathurst-street,

GRAHAM'S TOWN,



SEPPING'S BEEF.

SEPPING'S CELEBRATED CURED BEEF MAY
BE HAD OF

WILLIAM LEE,

Beaufort-street, near Mr. James Temlett's.

-**6004

German Sausages, Hung Beef, Pickled Pork, zc. zc.



CHARLES POTE,

Auctioneer and Sworn Appraiser

To the Master of the Supreme Court,

Having given up all other Mercantile pursuits, with an intention to confine himself

Entirely to the profession of an 'Auctioneer,

will in future unite to his Town business, that of

Country Bales

Band & Stock

which will at all times be holden on the shortest Notice.

The utmost diligence in the

appraisement of all property

both Moveable and Immoveable.



JOSEPH TAYLOR,



Dealer in Oilman's Stores,

CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

HIGH-ST., GRAHAM'S TOWN.

OILMAN'S STORES of the best quality. Also, a good assortment of China, Crocery, plain and cut Glassware.

BRITANNIA METAL AND PLATED WARE.



Market-square,

GRAHAM'S TOWN.

Parties and Samilies from the Country

Will find every convenience of a Private House.

GOOD STABLING FOR HORSES, AND EVERY ACCOMMODATION TO TRAVELLERS.

Forage at the most reasonable prices.

Every description of Foreign
Wines and Spirits,

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

S. HARDING, Proprietor.



TO THE PUBLIC.

E. HANCOCK,

CARRIER, &c.,

Has a superior CARRIAGE, which he keeps expressly for the service of

Redding and Pleasure Parties.

Also, A light Spring Cart, for Journeys, zc.

Horses taken in to bait or stand at livery, on the most reasonable terms.

^{**} Horses hired out by the hour, day, or week.



HORTICULTURE

H. T. JENNINGS,

SEEDSMAN, &c.

Bathurst 57. Graham's Town Respectfully informs the public that he has on sale a

general assortment of KITCHEN GARDEN

FLOWER SEEDS.

At moderate prices.

Fruit Trees, Vi es, &c. supplied on the shortest notice.

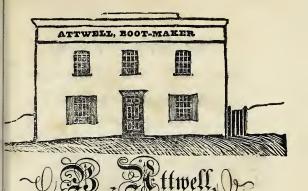
Orders from the Country punctually attended to.

Also,

GROCEBIES

*And other Articles,
Superior fine TEAS, superior fine English VINEGAR,

N.B.—Garden Lines, Hoes, Rakes, Pruning Knives, Saws, &c.



BOOT MAKER,

Graham's Town.

BOOTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AND OF THE BEST MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP,

B. A. has constantly on hand, a supply of

Bondon-made Gents', & Badies' Boots

and Shoes,

of all descriptions, which he can recommend and sell at low prices.

** Country Orders punctually attended to.

B. A. avails himself of this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has received for the many years he has been in business, and no exertion shall be wanting on his part to obtain the best materials and workmanship, so that persons may depend upon having good articles.

THOMAS PITT'S

Boot and Shoe Warehouse,

Laure-Server,

GRAHAM'S TOWN.



Is receiving by almost every arrival (direct from England, expressly to order),

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description.

ALSO,

Grindery of all kinds.

Boots and Shoes made to order on the shortest notice, and with the best materials.

^{***} Country Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

H. Castings

Builder & Stone Cutter,

Informs the public that he is now carrying on his Business as above, and he trusts that parties favoring him with their Orders, will have no cause for regret.

TOMBS AND TOMB-STONES

of every description, and every variety of pattern, made to order, of the best materials, and on the shortest notice.

Stone Cutting and Engraving in all its branches.

*** TOMBS and TOMBSTONES carefully packed, and forwarded to any part of the Colony.

Application to be made to Mr. Thomas Walker, Builder, or to the Undersigned,

H. CASTINGS.

JOSEPH HART,

HAS FOR SALE.

Surniture of all kinds,

WARDROBES, CHESTS OF DRAWERS, TABLES, CHAIRS, SOFAS, COUCHES, LOOKING GLASSES,

zc. ģ

g.c.

Officers in the Field supplied with every kind of

CAMP FURNITURE,

required for their use.

Joseph Hart.

Church-square, Graham's Town.

Correct Likenesses

TAKEN WITH THE

DAGUERREOTYPE,

By W. Wing,

PORT ELIZABETH,

OF WHOM MAY BE HAD.

Account books and Stationery.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

(Direct from London).

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL AND ENTER-TAINING

BOOKS

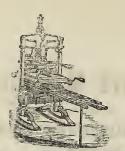
ALWAYS ON HAND



in all its branches,

Executed with neatness & dispatch.

Port Elizabeth, Jan. 1st, 1848.



Godlonton & White, PRINTERS,

Booksellers and Stationers,

(Graham's Town Journal Office.)

Wigh-street, Graham's Cown,

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND,

Account books, writing and packing paper, quills, pens steel pens, and Miscellaneous Stationery; prayer book a large collection of Books of general Literatures, and Science.

Color boxes, drawing pencils, drawing paper, card board, various other drawing materials, work boxes, writing desks, ladies' companions, &c., &c.



in every branch of the Art, executed with neatness and dispatch.

GODLONTON & WHITE.

